

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 63

NOVEMBER 1, 1942

NO. 5

SAVE and SALVAGE

Next to producing, American industry can do two other important war jobs—Save and Salvage—

... Savings mean more War Bond purchases and it also takes the form of production economies. . . War breeds extravagance—and extravagance can lose this war.

Salvage means more—Scrap drives—rubber drives—tin can drives—paper drives—and others—by everybody.

SONOCO believes saving, conservation and salvage are important in business at any time—today they are vital.

10% of SONOCO salaries and wages are going into the purchase of War Bonds every pay-day.

Factory operations have been tightened up to speed production and hold down costs . . .

Nothing is wasted or thrown away. If it can't be reused, it is salvaged for Uncle Sam.

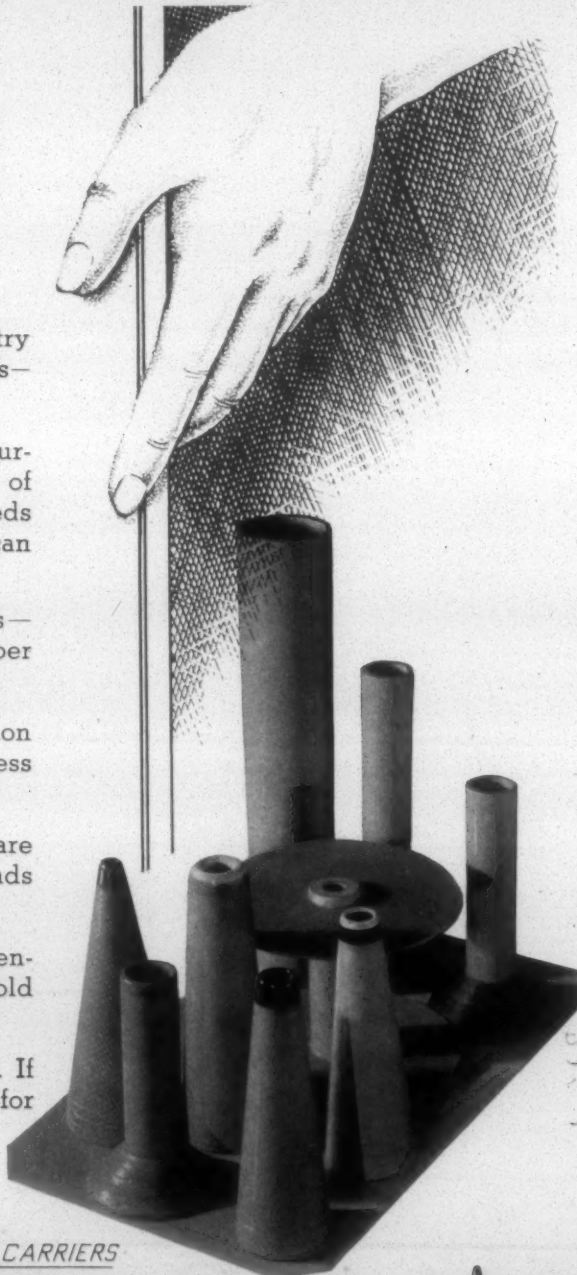
SONOCO MAKES *EVERYTHING* IN *PAPER CARRIERS*

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

HARTSVILLE

S. C.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY



INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.





*"It's a fact—
no direct colors are
faster to light than...
CHLORANTINES"*

CIBA
Company Incorporated

• DYESTUFFS • CHEMICALS • INTERMEDIATES •

P. O. BOX 25 — STATION C.
GREENWICH & MORTON STS.

NEW YORK



Vat Dyes of • THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

BOSTON • CHICAGO • MONTREAL • CHARLOTTE
PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO • PHILADELPHIA

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

**OUT OF THE
EMERGENCY
COME**

Fulton
waterproof

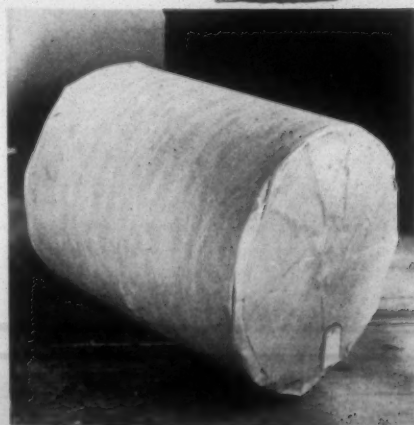
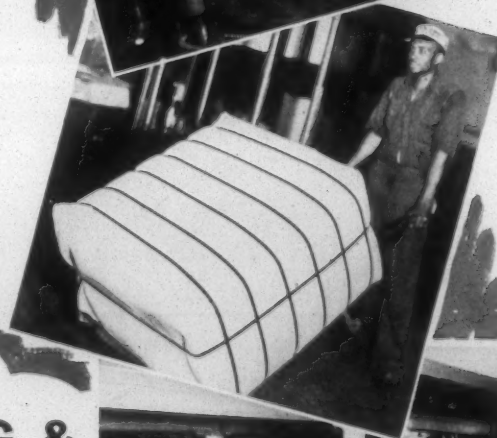
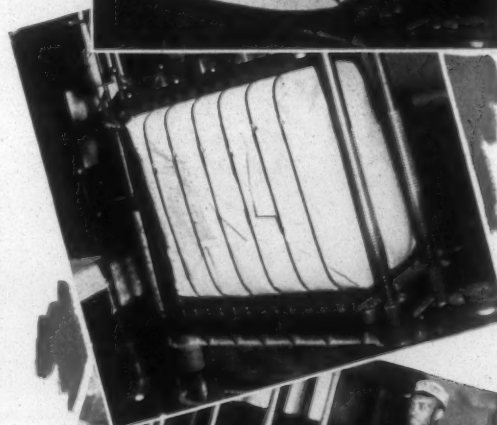
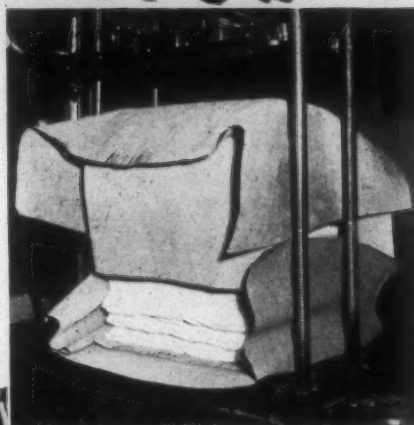
BALING PAPERS

to protect your shipments

CRINKLE KRAFT paper, bonded with a special waterproof asphalt adhesive—an extra tough wrapping for any size bale. FLAT KRAFT, paper, bonded with a special waterproof asphalt adhesive insures an unbelievably strong, easy-to-handle wrapping for rolls of cotton goods of all kinds.

These flexible, moistureproof and dustproof coverings were especially developed by us for use in our own mills and factories when supplies of burlap were cut off and when the need for using all available supplies of cotton goods for war time requirements become apparent. Tested in actual use, these laminated special papers can be furnished you in a variety of widths and weights for any baling purpose. Prompt shipments from our stocks are now available. Last, but by no means least, the cost is exceptionally low. Write for prices—they will surprise you.

☞ *Samples furnished upon request*



write
**FULTON BAG &
COTTON MILLS**

Manufacturers Since 1870

Atlanta	St. Louis
New York	New Orleans
Minneapolis	Dallas
Kansas City, Kans.	

ARKANSAS PRODUCTS

FOR ALL TEXTILE PROCESSES

KIER BOILING
SCOURING
FULLING
DEGUMMING

SOAKING
BLEACHING
PENETRATING
FINISHING

SOFTENING
SIZING
DYEING
LUBRICATING

DELUSTERING
WATER-PROOFING
STRIPPING
THROWING

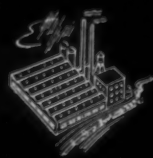
No Compromise with Quality!

ALERT to the difficulties that the textile industry faces in the year ahead, we are ready to help you to master them through experience gained in over thirty-five years of continuous and satisfactory service. This organization possesses the ability to cope with the present emergency.

Our research technicians will blend their skill, experience and equipment in a common effort toward solving those problems created by unusual conditions.

The entire Arkansas organization - in field, plant and laboratory - will be devoted to maintaining the high standard of Arkansas products.

NOW MORE THAN EVER WE ARE DETERMINED TO
OFFER YOU ONLY THE VERY BEST THAT INDUSTRY,
RESOURCEFULNESS AND RESEARCH CAN PRODUCE.



ARKANSAS CO. INC.

NEWARK

ESTABLISHED 1903

NEW JERSEY



Guest Editorial

By JOHN T. WIGINGTON, Director of Research
The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

NEVER in the history of the cotton textile industry has been expressed such interest and enthusiasm in research as is shown today. The development of rayon, nylon, aralac, and other synthetic fibers, together with the fact that many imported fibers such as silk, flax, jute, and sisal are no longer available, are two important factors which are stimulating the research work being conducted by the cotton breeders, ginner, merchants, manufacturers and allied industries.

In an effort to meet the emergency needs of the nation, cotton manufacturers have found that many changes in their methods of selecting and processing cotton have been necessary to produce the quantity and quality of yarns and fabrics required for military purposes. The industry has consumed approximately 12 million bales of cotton during the past year, as compared with six and one-half to seven million bales during a similar period of the first world war. This tremendous increase in production has been brought about with a third fewer active cotton spinning spindles than were in operation at that time. This accomplishment merits particular attention and demonstrates conclusively that research and technical skill have been largely responsible.

The manufacturers of textile machinery, through their research and engineering departments, are aiding materially in the progress of cotton manufacturing. Equipment has been streamlined, speeded-up, refined and in many cases simplified. Briefly, these improvements include better opening, cleaning and blending machinery; better drafting, winding, spooling, warping and weaving equipment.

The chemist and the chemical industries have pursued vigorously a program of research that has resulted in changes in the characteristics of the raw cotton fiber, in new dyes, new bleaching agents, mildew-proofing preparations, permanent water-repellent fabrics and many other products commonly used today.

The textile schools, through their graduates, are playing an important part in the development of the research program in many of our mills. Graduates in textile chemistry and engineering, in textile engineering, in yarn manufacturing and in weaving and designing have brought to the industry much needed technical training and many new ideas

that have replaced rule-of-thumb methods heretofore practiced. The research laboratories of our textile schools are rendering a real service to the industry, particularly to those mills which have not yet established such research departments.

The Federal Government, through the Cotton Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, through the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, the National Bureau of Standards and the Textile and Clothing Section of the Bureau of Home Economics, is doing a very thorough job of establishing standards for many cotton textiles, as well as pursuing a fundamental program of fiber and spinning research. The Textile Research Institute, Inc., the Textile Foundation, the Southern Textile Association, the National Cotton Council and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and many private and public institutions are contributing much to the cotton research work being conducted in this country.

It is interesting to note that an increasing number of cotton manufacturers report today that their research departments are paying their way.

Aside from developing new uses, such research departments have accomplished many other notable achievements, especially in the field of selection. As a result of research, products used in manufacturing are being chosen on the basis of their proved superiority for a given use. The following are some of the outstanding selections in the textile industry with respect to quality and fitness to function:

1. Selection of cotton, resulting in not only a better product but better running work and a lower manufacturing cost.
2. Selection of oils and greases.
3. Selection of size materials, gums and starches.
4. Selection of repair parts.

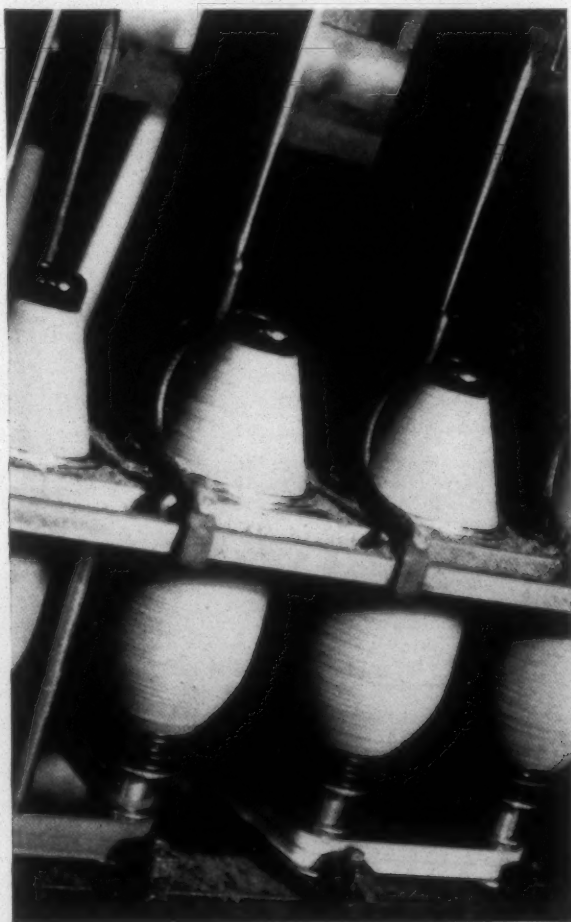
Cotton manufacturers in the North and the South have found that their research laboratories are playing an essential part not only in supplying our armed forces with superior cotton products but in contributing to the health and comfort of society in general. Research laboratories in the textile industry are here to stay and will play an increasingly important role in the world of tomorrow.





Better Textile Machines After the War?

OF COURSE, *but for the Present—*
**KEEP THOSE SPINDLES
TURNING!**



The tremendous impetus given to industry by an impelling necessity for production for war will be reflected in the post-war period in vastly improved processes and materials. The textile industry will unquestionably be bigger, better and stronger for the lessons learned during the war.

We in the textile machine business, too, are learning many new things which will help us to make better designed, better engineered and better built textile machinery.

During the emergency it is probably going to be very difficult for many mills to obtain new machinery because most of the energy and plant of machine builders are converted to the war effort.

For the present, therefore, we urge that existing plant be kept in condition to insure full operation at maximum production by regular check-ups for machine alignment and adjustment. Substitute new parts where they are needed, and before actual breakdowns occur. When this is done insist upon replacements made by the builder of your machines . . . the one most vitally interested that you shall get the utmost from his product.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.



The Cotton Textile Industry's Problems and Needs

By DR. CLAUDIUS T. MURCHISON*

IN the history of the cotton textile industry there have been three great crises which have had to be met by a pattern of common action. The first of these was brought about by World War I when the industry, through legislative authority, exercised over itself a production and price control through voluntary action and through an administration which was almost exclusively representative of the industry.

The second crisis was engendered by the depression of 1932-33, and again through legislative authority in the form of the N. I. R. A. the industry met the problem voluntarily and spontaneously through Industrial Code Number One.

The third great crisis precipitated by World War II has again called for a pattern of common action. There has, however, been a great difference between the methods used to set up the present pattern and those which have preceded it. Although the individual members of the industry have been accorded the full privilege to meet independently the emergency war requirements with all of the facilities at their command, and have been urged to do so, the collective voluntary procedures of past years have been denied.

Present Program of Control

The present program of control, whether it relates to production, prices, wage and hour policies, or the procurement of equipment and supplies, has in all its details been Governmentally imposed piece by piece. However, within the regulatory agencies of the Government members of the industry have been given posts of power and responsibility; and in the decisions which have been made other members of the industry, acting as committees without power, have been accorded advisory privileges.

The contrast is not made to imply criticism, but as testimony to the change of public and Governmental attitude toward industry. Whether this prevailing political

philosophy of America is an expression of distrust of industry, or merely a more affirmative allegiance to the doctrine of direct powers I do not know. In either case we must accept it. *Before all things is the imperative necessity of close ranks and forward action until the war is won, whatever be the pattern of control, and whatever be the philosophy supporting it.*

But the contrast which I have made is worthy of mentioning because we must at all times be keenly conscious of its methods and principles. The history of a state is not made by a single crisis, and the ultimate shape of its thought and structure is determined by the spirit, and the loyalties, and the hopes which emerge from a distant past and penetrate into a remote future with no powers strong enough to break them.

Federal Control

Bearing always in mind this reservation, we welcome without fear and with distinct approbation the rapid extension of Federal control over manufacturing, distribution, price-making, wage practices, and all other major features of our economic life. To be sure, the innumerable rulings accompanying this spread of war-time control in order to be complied with spelled painful adjustments on the part of individual businessmen. But within our industry, as is no doubt the case with others, these adjustments have been promptly and thoroughly made, and so bespeak not only the wise judgment of the industry and its unusual powers of adaptation, but more eloquently its devotion to the national cause.

After the superhuman exertion of the past year the industry may be said to have reached its production crest. It is operating at a current cotton consumption rate of eleven and one-half million bales per year, and is employing approximately 520,000 workers. But during the past few months the industry has begun to feel the drain of its manpower. Employee separations are now somewhat larger than accessions, despite the great increase in wages and despite the industry's determined search for new

*President's address at the 16th annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York City, Oct. 22, 1942.

workers among the less essential occupations and among those segments of the population in the textile area which are only casually employed.

The annual turnover rate for the industry as a whole is now in the neighborhood of 100 per cent, which reflects vividly the transiency of labor under present conditions. The industry has suffered heavy losses, as is to be expected, through the draft and through voluntary enlistments. To an even greater degree it has given up its manpower to the emergency war industries. These latter have drawn heavily upon the most skilled of the industry's workers, particularly those with mechanical training and experience. Happily, in certain departments of the industry, such as spinning and weaving, the work is suitable for women. Consequently it may be expected, within the months that lie ahead, *that the percentage of women employees in the industry will grow very rapidly, and will eventually represent possibly as much as two-thirds of the total number of employees.*

In certain areas of the industry the emergency labor situation now existent could be substantially relieved by waiving the 18-year age limitation for women, as contained in the Walsh-Healey Act. For some time the Department of Labor has had this question under advisement, and it is hoped that an early and affirmative decision will be made.

Voluntary Absenteeism

It is unfortunately true that within recent months voluntary absenteeism from the job has greatly increased within the industry, and from causes not associated with illness or accident, or any type of emergency. It is a matter of serious concern when it is necessary for cotton mills to have on the payroll from seven to ten per cent more employees than are normally required in order to keep the machinery running.

Seventy per cent or more of the industry's unfilled orders carry a priority rating of A-10 or better. The bulk of these are for the direct use of our armed forces. All of them are essential to the total war effort. Consequently it would seem as if a program of education acquainting the employees of the industry with the vital importance of their work, if persistently carried on, would be of great benefit. There is no doubt whatever of the patriotic devotion and unlimited loyalty of those who operate the machinery of textile production. But there is evidence from all quarters that many of them do not feel that they are engaging directly in the battle for victory.

The industry has already begun to feel the pinch of inadequate supplies and machinery replacement, although in these respects it has not suffered nearly so much as many other industries. It is inevitable that the procurement of equipment and repair parts will become more and more difficult as the building of ships, tanks, airplanes and guns becomes more rapid. *Every item in the mill inventory of repair parts, and all material in the mill machine shop will soon be worth their weight in gold.* Every cotton mill, if it is not already doing so, will soon be nursing tenderly its every machine as if it were a diamond studded watch, because only in this way can the industry's production efficiency be maintained.

Because of the scarcity of container material the problem of packaging goods for shipment will become more

acute. Experimentations should begin at once to develop new methods and materials incident to the shipment of yarns and fabrics. Transportation and storage facilities are bound to become more limited. In regard to each of these the utmost foresight which can now be exercised will be none too early. From all points of view it can be said unreservedly that the industry is facing a year of operating problems more harsh than it has previously known.

From the standpoint of production allocations and loom conversions it is probable that the major adjustments have already been completed. At any rate no changes of importance are now apparent or anticipated in the near future. One cannot speak so confidently of the outlook regarding price ceilings, although even here it is possible that the bulk of price schedules have been definitely established.

A major objective of this war is the maintenance of our economic structure and the principles through which it is to operate, and one of the bulwarks of our economic structure is the varied activity and the pervasive income which emanate from the commodity cotton. Its growth, its manufacture, its distribution are the chief sources of livelihood of some 12 or 15 million people.

If substitute commodities are destined to come along which are superior to cotton all of us recognize that cotton must fall. But these substitute commodities, if they are to succeed, will do so from scientific research and sales promotion. They do not yet have a substantial advantage, but no one doubts that such an advantage will be striven for.

To hold its own all that cotton needs is the benefit of these same forces—scientific research and sales promotion. In terms of our knowledge of the fiber itself and the potentialities involved in its processing it is my belief that cotton is in the first stages of scientific study and experimentation. Research devoted to it promises richer rewards than research on any other single organic substance.

But in the case of cotton the rewards are coupled with a grim and absolute necessity. This necessity is no less real because it is timed to strike us within a period of two or three years after the war is over. After the conflict there will of course be hundreds of millions of people to the East and the West whose nakedness will clamor for clothing. There will be millions of desolate homes to be refurnished; there will be hundreds of thousands of factories in every nation begging for cotton, either as part of their equipment or as raw material for their products.

Future Cotton Surplus

But that phase will be transient. The world will eventually settle into a new normal. The cotton surpluses under the pressure of expanded acreages of Brazil, India, China, Africa, Egypt and Russia will surge into the world market place. Unless we can maintain our domestic consumption at or near the present level we too shall have a cotton surplus which must be pushed into the world market.

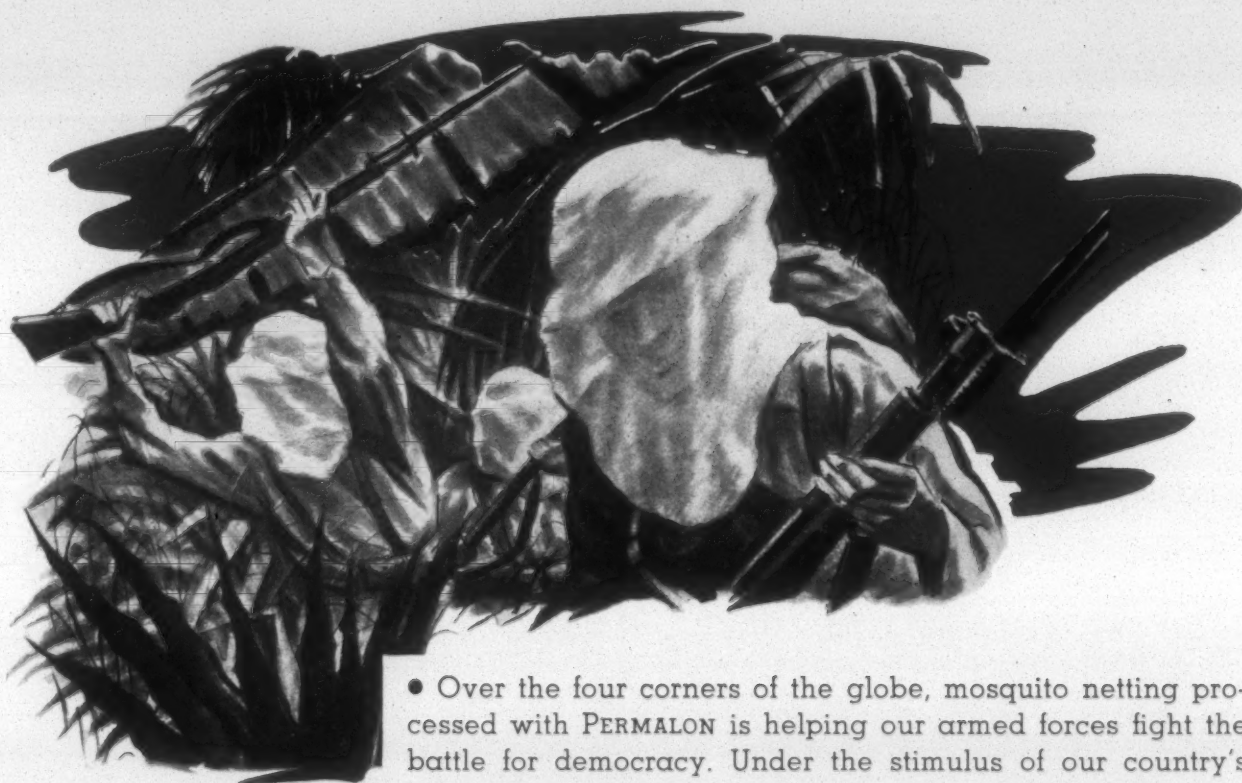
If the parity price of cotton is maintained, and I hope it can be, this surplus can be exported only by means of a subsidy. Judged by international values as they now exist, this subsidy may well be as much as ten cents a

(Continued on Page 34)

PERMALON^{*} makes news!

PATENT APPLIED FOR

A HARTEX PRODUCT



• Over the four corners of the globe, mosquito netting processed with PERMALON is helping our armed forces fight the battle for democracy. Under the stimulus of our country's need, Hartex chemists have developed a product which meets all the rigid requirements of Government supply departments. Manufacturers of mosquito netting have found in PERMALON the answer to their production problems. Existing machinery can be utilized — requiring no additional plant facilities or equipment. CELLUDYE PIGMENT COLORS can be added to it in the same operation. To these important elements of economy are added other outstanding advantages: **VERY LOW SHRINKAGE**—Well below Government requirements . . . **EVEN PENETRATION**—Produces a clean, smooth surface . . . **ELIMINATES SLIPPAGE**—Permanent adhesion of warp and filling yarns . . . **SPREADS EVENLY WITH PIGMENT COLORS**—Uniform, clear shades . . . **QUICK DELIVERY**—Ample stocks on hand to meet all requirements.



*A PERMANENT CELLULOSE FINISH

PERMALON is a multiple-action agent which does a complete job quickly, easily and economically. It is available in several viscosities for many types of knitted and woven fabrics including marquisette, tricot, bobinette and lace. A member of our technical service staff will be glad to advise you in your own plant how to obtain the maximum results with the use of PERMALON. Write for further information.

HART PRODUCTS CORP.

Chemicals for Every Phase of Textile Processing

1440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The HART PRODUCTS COMPANY of CANADA, LTD. • GUELPH, ONTARIO

MOSQUITO NETTING PROCESSED WITH PERMALON MEETS GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS

There Will Always Be a Textile Industry*

THERE will always be a textile industry. The art of weaving was developed early in the history of civilized man. The Industrial Revolution centered around the textile industry when spinning jennies and power looms displaced the hand work of countless individuals. In the present struggle the textile industry is recognized as being essential to the war effort; with the return of peace it is certain that textiles will be continuously in demand.

Yes, there will always be a textile industry. This to some may mean that there will always be a *cotton*-textile industry. But let me point out to these people a number of instances where a well-established industry has been completely revolutionized. Take the indigo industry—indigo was at one time collected from plants by thousands of underpaid laborers and in small yield until the chemist Baeyer, in 1882, synthesized the compound in his laboratory. In the year 1935, as a result of his discovery, over 7,000 tons of synthetic indigo were used in the United States alone. A more recent example in the case of silk, which was produced from the cocoon by using Japanese laborers whose average wage was a few cents a day. The yield was small and the ultimate cost of the product was high. Now, the synthetic, nylon, quite adequately fulfills the uses of silk, and natives formerly dependent on the silk worm for a livelihood may as well look for a new occupation in the face of mass production methods. This is true also for the rubber industry, which will never go back to complete dependence on nature and low-priced labor for its raw material. In this instance it was a fact that because of very low wages paid for collecting the latex, the price of the crude product was so low that the newer synthetic methods could not compete. The emergency has now forced us to build up our synthetic industry, and the natural rubber will have to compete on equal footing as to price and quality when production is established and peace finally comes, for the course of mass production methods has always been toward a better product at a constantly decreasing price.

"Cotton Is No Longer King"

These examples should be sufficient warning that "it *can* happen here," within the boundaries of our own economy, and that any fiber, whether it be cotton or some other, that is to be used in the textile industry must meet the requirements of physical properties and cost. Cotton is no longer king. Cotton can no longer depend upon its ancient and romantic history for prestige. *It must stand on its merits alone.*

*An address delivered by P. N. Collier, vice-president and director of research, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., at the annual convention of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., Oct. 22, 1942.

Before the year 1920, the American textile industry employed only the natural fibers—cotton primarily, then wool, silk, linen, hemp and jute. Excluding from consideration hemp and jute, the cotton consumption in 1938 was 81 per cent of the total poundage, the consumption of rayon was 9 per cent, of wool was 8 per cent, with silk amounting to only 1.5 per cent of the total. This lusty newcomer rayon, only recently having attained its majority in the American textile industry, is right now second in the field of total poundage, and its general significance is greater than these figures indicate. It has entered into the dress goods industry; it dominates the underwear industry; it is being used extensively for hosiery, for sportswear, and even is being used in mechanical fabrics. It affords interesting decorative effects for incorporation into drapery material and upholstery. Originally designed as a cheap substitute for silk, its versatility, usefulness, and eventual cheapness has led to its competition with cotton in numerous fields, especially since the development of rayon stapled fiber.

Adequate production figures are not available on nylon, but its story and significance are well known. It is being used in place of silk in parachutes, has been used with conspicuous success in hosiery, and its ultimate utility appears to be limitless. This product of the test-tube in certain characteristics has improved on nature.

Other Fibers

Vinyon and its close relative, saran, are additional contributions of high-polymer chemistry to the textile



field. Fabrics from these materials are decorative, water-proof, and resistant to acid and alkali. They are used in insulating materials, in filter fabrics, and in upholstery. When the coming peace releases from strategic war needs the polyvinyl polymers from which these fibers are made,



Becco

**ELECTROLYTIC
HYDROGEN
PEROXIDE**

**Keep in touch with
BECCO**

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE TECHNICAL SERVICE
for accurate, reliable, and comprehensive
information on Peroxide Bleaching of all
fibres...by all Methods and Procedures in-
cluding all systems of Continuous Bleaching.



BECCO SALES CORPORATION
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Branch Offices in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago and Charlotte

we may be certain that a marked expansion in volume of such fibers will take place.

The protenoid fibers such as those derived from milk, soybeans and peanuts were originally developed as a substitute for wool. They are now being used as diluents for wool in blends, but the technology of these fibers has not been sufficiently advanced so that they may be considered as wool replacements. We cannot know at present the volume of production, but we can say that it is steadily increasing.

The relatively recent development of a fiber from glass has afforded an excellent material for electrical insulation and for fireproof fabrics, and further progress is being made with this material.

There is a principle in the foregoing examples that will vitally affect the future of the cotton business: *The growth of the synthetic fiber industry is the result of a real need—fibers having definite desirable properties have been produced for a given purpose.* Further, the synthetic manufacturing process may be altered to produce a fiber which emphasizes a single given property, thus making the fiber "tailor-made" for a specific purpose. For example, the diameter of the synthetic fiber may be made fine or coarse as the needs demand. It can be made in continuous lengths or stapled to any desired length, it can be made with or without luster, it can be made to have a round cross section or a serrated cross section; it can be made of normal strength or by stretch spinning to have a higher tensile; it can be made with crimp or without crimp. Truly then it can be said to be a "made to order" fiber. The continually improved position of the synthetic fiber industry is the direct result of progress made in the preparation of a uniform fiber and in fabrication from the fiber, and this progress has been accomplished through *unceasing research.*

Rayon's Progress

Let us be specific: the first rayon manufactured had very poor physical properties and had to undergo much technological development before it attained its present favorable characteristics. The first field that rayon entered extensively was dress goods, where its smoothness and soft hand were very desirable properties, and where it was a popular novelty. From this as a beginning, the rayon technologist developed a fiber that was not only silk-like in appearance, but had increased strength and therefore could be used in other fields. Having done well in these first fields of style and apparel, the rayon manufacturers have cast more than covetous glances at the extensive mechanical and industrial markets for textiles, of which the tire cord trade is an outstanding and currently notable example. Whether by design or accident, they appear to have surveyed the most extensive and lucrative markets possessed by cotton manufacturers and by diligent research to have developed a fiber that would be most suitable for those markets.

Let there be no misunderstanding: these statements imply no resentment against the synthetic fibers—they have earned their present place by right of conquest and have been a real contribution to society. The synthetic fiber industry is here and here to stay because it fulfills a definite need and does it well.

Now that we have noted the development and growth of synthetic fibers, let us consider the cotton fiber. Cotton

possesses certain inherent advantages over other fibers, synthetic or natural, which account for its present predominance in the textile field. It occurs naturally in a fiber form, whereas the synthetic material must be fabricated into fibers. It occurs as a rather pure form of cellulose, while the cellulose in wood, which is the largest source used in rayon manufacture, occurs along with lignin, a very troublesome substance. Cotton's relative purity affords great stability—it is relatively insensitive to ordinary degradative influences. It is independent of temperature effects, being flexible at low temperatures and remaining so at high temperatures without becoming plastic or fluid. The great tensile strength of the fiber is well known; the wet strength of the yarns and fabrics made from cotton may be envied by most other fibers. The cotton fiber itself possesses the flat, ribbon-like structure of a collapsed cylinder, with convolutions along the surface, which naturally enhance its spinning qualities. Cotton has highly favorable flexing properties and fabrics made with this fiber offer good resistance to abrasion.

A Superior Raw Product

Why do I mention all these desirable properties of the cotton fiber? Simply to show that the cotton textile industry has had a superior raw product with which to work all along, that the present position of the industry is due almost entirely to this fact alone, and, most important of all, that these outstanding attributes make a splendid starting point for research work.

Let me add immediately that the cotton industry as a whole has assumed a lethargic attitude and has paid little attention to improvement in the cotton fiber itself so that it might meet the demands of the trade and the competition of the synthetic fibers.

Cotton has been in a favorable economic position with respect to synthetic fibers. This in part is due to the fact that the cost of producing the two types of fibers has not heretofore approached comparison. Fortunately, the seed of the cotton fiber is a by-product which is a rich source of oil and nitrogenous material. The linters from around the seed compose the raw material for cellulose acetate and for nitrocellulose which is used in lacquers and gun-cotton. These well-developed by-products account in part for the low cost of the raw material, and should help the fiber remain in a competitive position with the newer fibers.

Of course, the cotton textile industry had rather continue using cotton—tradition, sentiment and experience all make us favor cotton. But we must face the fact that if the synthetic industry furnishes us with a fiber which more adequately fulfills a given need, we can rather easily convert our productive equipment to handle this raw material. For example, most cotton mills can process staple rayon with few, if any, changes. It is therefore incumbent upon the entire cotton industry, from the breeders on through the sales organizations, to face this situation. If serious economic losses and social dislocations are to be avoided, a sustained program of co-operation and research will have to be accomplished.

The program of action must be comprehensive, extending from the cotton field right up to the ultimate consumer of the goods.

(Continued on Page 36)

Scarcities Are Forcing

SAVINGS ON PICKING-MOTION PARTS

By H. E. WENRICH
PART TWO

SALVAGE of slightly worn parts should be the watchword of all maintenance men. It applies to practically every part on, or going onto, any machine along the production line. Usually a great deal of discarded parts are thrown away which show but slight wear. And many of these parts discarded long before their usefulness have been used completely. This assertion is often apparent in the frequent call for sweep straps and sweep sticks replacements, especially in sections where fixer-learners are cross-shifting. Older fixers often add additional life to these parts by giving attention to a few tricks they have picked up through many years of experience.

Do you know that adding a short rivet or stove bolt to one end of a sweep stick will add months of life to the stick? Many types of sweep sticks having one rivet in front of the pick-arm bolt hole can be improved by the addition of an added rivet. Use washers on both sides, and mushroom the rivet firmly to prevent loosening during loom operation (see Figure 4).

Another trick, often overlooked, is slightly enlarging the pick-arm bolt hole before placing a new stick into work. Many sweep sticks are purchased with the hole just large enough to allow the bolt to pass through. As the loom picks, there is noticeable side swing to the sweep stick at the pick-arm end. This action causes the sweep stick to bind, or the picker in the shuttle box to bind, often resulting in loom bang-offs. Occasionally, the sweep stick will split out from the bolt end, requiring another new replacement. By filing the hole slightly larger than the bolt diameter to allow free movement, the chances of sticks splitting due to binding can be eliminated.

Study Point of Bind

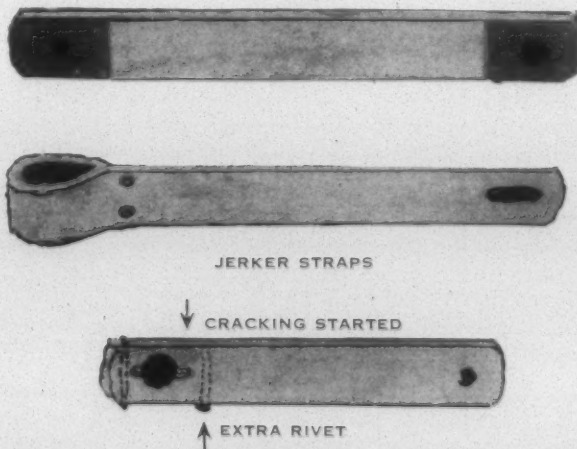
Another somewhat similar happening takes place if the picking arm is too far back on the pick shaft, or the pick shaft is too far in front, causing the arm to bind on the lay sword as the lay swings forward and the pick takes place. If binding occurs, study the point of bind and fix correctly before starting the loom. This will often prevent a break within a few minutes after placing on some new part. It would be a pleasure if, after installing a new part, a fixer could pull the shipper handle and the loom would function without trouble. But, unfortunately, such is not to be had. Fixing takes years of practice and study,

and even after years of everyday work, a fixer can still keep on learning new tricks.

At the pick-stick end of the sweep stick the small sweep-strap bolt-hole can be enlarged with a half-inch drill to take a larger bolt size. Smaller diameter bolts are easily stripped at the thread end, and are a constant source of loom breakdowns. Heavier looms in the wide-loom class of 82-inch widths and over, should have a still larger bolt at this point. Heavier bolts for this purpose will outwear several light bolts and save in both time and material.

Another trick some fixers have used to good advantage is to shorten some few sweep sticks by cutting an inch or so off the sweep strap end and drilling in a new bolt hole. The purpose of this is to secure added pick on looms giving constant trouble from a short stroke. Do not undertake this fix on all looms in the section, as looms of the same model should measure nearly the same at the sweep length. On Draper looms, the measurement from the pick-arm connection to the inside surface of the sweep strap contacting the power strap is approximately eight and one-half inches, more or less, according to model. Crompton & Knowles looms measure $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, more or less, according to model. And in shortening this length,

FIGURE 4



frequent trouble may be the result. If all other adjustments, according to measurement, fail to give the correct sweep measurement, the foregoing trick is reported to.

Canvas sweep sticks often fail to give a good pick, and if they show too much stretch when power is applied on the pick, they should be discarded for new replacements.

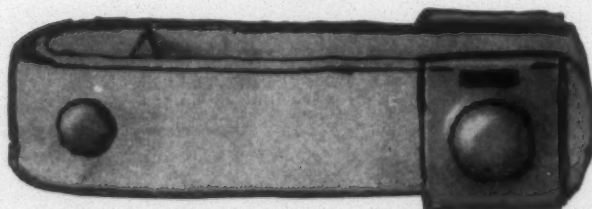
Many fixers have eliminated loom bang-offs due to a weak pick by simply installing a wood sweep stick after removing a canvas sweep stick.

Jerker straps can be repaired if snapped off near the center or the loop end by splicing with good leather. However, these straps are not too expensive if of canvas construction, and the time lost in repairing plus the leather cost may be more than the cost of a new strap. It is advisable therefore to keep a supply of these straps on hand. If the hole ends on some jerker straps are torn free, and a good grade of discarded leather is available, they can be repaired by cutting off the torn end and riveting the leather further back, making a new hole. This can be done with looms requiring shorter straps.

An important suggestion on purchasing jerker straps as well as sweep straps, etc., is to secure the right size strap for the loom requirements. In many instances, an oversize strap is stronger than a casting, and should a picking cam, point, ball or shaft bind and jam, a more expensive part often breaks. It is but a matter of a few moments to replace a broken sweep strap or jerker strap. It may take an hour to replace and adjust an expensive casting. Undersize parts should also be avoided. If a fixer must continually be rushing around his section placing on broken strapping, something is surely wrong. Investigation may show that the straps are either weak or undersize.

Perhaps most ingenious of all simple ideas which help the fixer is that shown in Figure 5. Note the square, sweep-strap bolt washers. The writer has witnessed many sweep straps ruined through the lack of these washers.

FIGURE 5

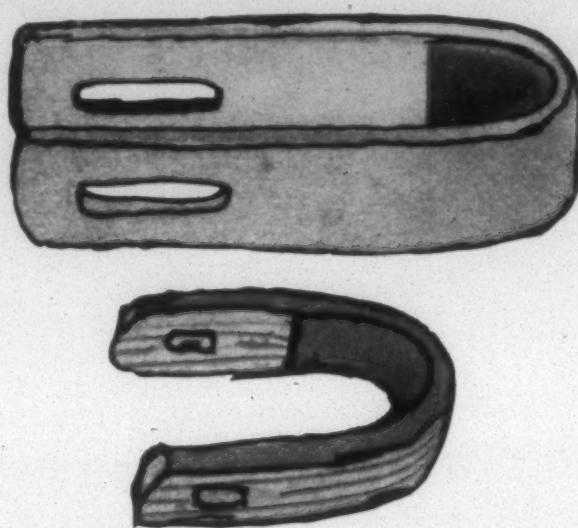


Round washers dig into the canvas or leather, tearing out the ends, and softening up the material. Quite often, the sweep sticks pull forward, especially if the sweep is choked, and gives plenty of trouble. Everything appears satisfactory, and a fixer-learner puzzled as to the reason of the loom breakdown often complicates his task by adjusting here, there and everywhere. Time after time he will be back until the proper fix has been finely made. These washers with the right sized bolt will keep an adjustment for many months. Occasionally, fixers in making the most of what they have on hand may find it necessary to cut the washers from flat strip steel usually found in the plant's salvage bin.

If the sweep strap should happen to show wear along the bottom, the strap can be turned upside down and still give many months of wear. If wear is noticed, check the pick and especially the back-lash of the pick arm, etc., as it returns to normal. The space between pick stick and sweep strap may be too great, allowing a sloppy movement and wearing out parts. Here is another reason why fixers should check carefully sweep measurement. Sufficient play should be allowed—only to prevent binding.

If wear appears on top, too much play may be between the power strap ears. Keep the strap tight and just sufficient play between the upper and lower ears to keep the sweep strap in place. Another reason for excessive wear

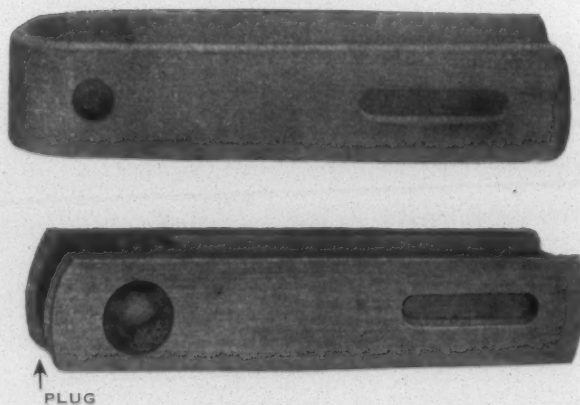
FIGURE 6



near the bottom can be found in the practice of riveting power strap plying together instead of stitching. The rivets, if too close to the outer edges of the ears, quickly cut the straps to uselessness. Don't throw the straps away; merely punch out the faulty rivets.

Some sweep straps can be repaired by placing soft leather over the ragged leather that is wearing away. Figure 6 shows two types of canvas construction. Fixing these straps is but a temporary fix and should not be resorted to unless the straps are difficult to procure. The longer straps can occasionally be renovated into shorter straps by cutting off the damaged ends, if holes are torn free, and replacing bolt holes back further. This fix can only be worked satisfactory where weave rooms have va-

FIGURE 7



rious width looms. The supply room foreman passes judgment on all such repairs, and such repairs are undertaken when time is less pressing.

Figure 7 illustrates the remarkable hickory sweep strap that has proven its worthiness over a period of years. The writer knows of such straps lasting better than three

(Continued on Page 38)

Cotton-Textile Institute Officials Are Elected

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison was re-elected president of The Cotton-Textile Institute at the annual meeting of the board of directors, held in New York recently in conjunction with a gathering of the Institute's membership. Paul B. Halstead continues as secretary-treasurer.

Herman Cone, president of Proximity Mfg. Co., was elected vice-president for the South.

Among the directors elected to serve three-year terms were:

W. N. Banks, Grantville Mills, Grantville, Ga.; S. Marshall Beattie, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.; M. L. Cates, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Hugh M. Comer, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; R. D. Hall, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, N. C.; C. E. Hatch, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Hightower, Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.; L. L. Jones, Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.; Walter S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Moore, Rhodhiss Mills Co., Charlotte, N. C.; A. G. Myers, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; J. T. Phillips, Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

L. D. Pitts, Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; T. Scott Roberts, Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.; Scott Russell, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; W. A. L. Sibley, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; W. L. Steele, Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West, Tex.; George P. Swift, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; F. C. Williams, Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Benjamin C. Russell of the Russell Mfg. Co. of Alexander City, Ala., was elected to the board for one year.

A. G. Myers of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., and William N. Banks of the Grantville Mills, Grantville, Ga., were elected to the executive committee for three-year terms.

S. M. Beattie Is Honored

PIEDMONT, S. C.—Paying tribute to S. M. Beattie, president of the Piedmont Mfg. Co., approximately 500 citizens of Piedmont gathered at the Hotel Hill Oct. 25 for a celebration honoring the birthday of the mill official.

With employees of the plant and Dr. William P. Jacobs of Clinton as speakers, the group heard the honor guest praised for his work as one of the leading mill men of the Piedmont section of South Carolina.

Pointing to the loyalty of Mr. Beattie to the community and the ever-expanding program which he had pushed in co-operation with his workers, Dr. Jacobs, president of Presbyterian College and executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, expressed the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

Miller Adds Burkart-Schier Products

Byrd Miller, well-known manufacturers' agent of Greenville, S. C., has added the Burkart-Schier Chemical Co. to his line, which also included such items as Cutler spinning tape, plastic sheaves and other textile mill supplies.

Maritime Commission Honors Whitin Machine Works

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.—The Whitin Machine Works, manufacturers of textile machinery in normal times, received the following telegram Oct. 22:

"As chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission Board of Awards I take pleasure in advising you that the board, in recognition of your outstanding production achievement, has awarded your plant the Maritime 'M' pennant, the Victory Fleet Flag and Maritime Labor Merit Badges for all your workers."

Signed: H. L. VICKERY, Commissioner

U. S. Maritime Commission

Public ceremonies will take place at Whitinsville Nov. 7, with the awards to be presented by C. E. Walsh, Jr., chief of the procurement section, U. S. Maritime Commission. Guests will include state and Federal officials and representatives of the armed services.

The Maritime "M" burgee has been awarded to only one other New England firm, and to very few industries elsewhere thus far. This recognition is a result of quantity production of vertical auxiliary engines for the Victory Fleet.

Cotton Consumption in September Is 966,149 Bales

WASHINGTON.—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during September totaled 966,149 bales lint and 114,537 bales linters, compared with 925,089 and 122,138 August this year, and 877,971 and 129,608 September last year.

On hand Sept. 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,812,204 bales lint and 337,317 linters, compared with 1,949,295 and 353,859 on Aug. 31 this year, and 1,635,413 and 445,030 on Sept. 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,724,038 bales lint and 71,123 linters, compared with 7,546,268 and 85,049 on Aug. 31 this year, and 11,526,209 and 79,075 on Sept. 30 last year.

Cotton Ginning Still Ahead

WASHINGTON.—The Census Bureau reported Oct. 26 that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Oct. 18 totaled 8,183,839 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 6,857,017 bales a year ago, and 7,027,189 bales two years ago.

Ginnings by states, with comparative figures for a year ago, follow:

Alabama, 727,057 and 668,877 a year ago; Arizona, 28,259 and 54,944; Arkansas, 936,274 and 1,026,405; California, 32,982 and 66,022; Florida, 13,124 and 13,770; Georgia, 685,586 and 532,039; Illinois, 2,579 and 3,983; Kentucky, 10,018 and 12,344; Louisiana, 495,786 and 277,594; Mississippi, 1,457,609 and 1,197,129; Missouri, 289,069 and 357,857; New Mexico, 24,585 and 17,798; North Carolina, 396,857 and 397,231; Oklahoma, 332,768 and 231,564; South Carolina, 524,021 and 324,839; Tennessee, 387,621 and 1,211,778; Virginia, 11,055 and 11,562.

Mill News

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A number of houses owned by the Judson Mills are being painted and remodeled. The repairs include new plastering and flooring.

SUMMERVILLE, GA.—Summerville Mfg. Co. reports 92.8 per cent of its employees are participating in the 10 per cent wage reduction plan for the purchase of war bonds.

MCADENVILLE, N. C.—Stowe Mills, Inc., has been awarded the "Minute Man" flag by the Treasury Department. The plant has approximately 500 employees, 90 per cent of whom are participating in the war bond payroll plan.

BIBB CITY, GA.—The opening session of the Bibb Vocational War School was held Oct. 13 under the direction of J. R. Jolly, director. The school is sponsored by the Muscogee County Board of Education. Day and night classes will be held to accommodate workers on all shifts.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Mayfair Mill, part of the Burlington Mills Corp., has been awarded a plaque by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. for having attained two million man hours without a lost-time accident. The Mayfair plant has not had a lost-time accident since November, 1941. John F. Eastham is superintendent.

LURAY, VA.—The Luray Textile Corp. has begun work on an addition to its plant. The work is being done by D. B. Coffman and is estimated to cost about \$20,000.

The addition will be used for storage space, freeing an equivalent area in the main plant for installation of new equipment. This will permit the employment of 50 or more persons.

WOODRUFF, S. C.—The celebration of the attainment of 100 per cent of the operatives at the Brandon Corp. purchasing United States war bonds with at least 10 per cent of their weekly salary and honoring 44 men who have joined the armed forces of the nation was attended recently by 1,000 people from Woodruff and nearby communities.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Five textile plants in the Greenville area are now transporting employees to and from their work by bus as a tire-and-gasoline-saving move inaugurated in recent weeks. The Union Bleachery, Slater, Judson, Southern Worsted and Monaghan Mills are bringing workers from the surrounding area into the city in order to assist in conserving automobile necessities now being rationed.

Six buses are now in use, covering a distance of from 140 to 170 miles daily in the transporting of employees to work and back to their homes.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—The U. S. Treasury Department in recent ceremonies awarded a "Minute Man" and "T" flag to Avondale Mills in recognition of the fact that the concern's 7,470 employees in its seven plants are devoting 10 per cent or more of their income to the purchase of war bonds.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Parkdale Mill in West Gastonia, with 366 employees, has the distinction of being the first mill in the Gastonia area and the second in Gaston County to report 100 per cent of its employees co-operating in the voluntary payroll deduction plan of war bond purchases. The mill received a Minute Man flag from the U. S. Treasury Department.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Women employees of the American Enka Corp. are now being accepted for night work on the 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. shift. The working of women on the "graveyard shift" is not compulsory. It is a volunteer proposition, but many of the women are making the change because they are allowed the five-day week, getting Saturday and Sunday off.

SHAWMUT, ALA.—A medical department of the West Point Mfg. Co. has been established with offices here. Dr. Paul V. Auston has been employed as full-time director of the medical department, which will serve West Point employees in Riverview, Fairfax, Langdale, Shawmut and Lanett. Chattahoochee Valley residents are now looking forward to the post-war construction of a hospital between Langdale and Shawmut, following the donation of \$125,000 and the land for a building site by the West Point Mfg. Co. and the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Drayton Mills has contributed 60 tons of scrap metal, including considerable quantities of copper and brass, according to J. T. Wardlaw, treasurer. Employees recently collected 9,970 pounds of scrap and a large amount of rubber from their homes.

More than 90 per cent of the plant's 1,650 employees are participating in the payroll deduction plan for war bond purchases. Allotments for war bonds total 11.6 per cent of the gross payroll.

The plant is now on 57 per cent war production.

BREVARD, N. C.—The installation of six more cards at the Pisgah Mills here has increased production of the plant's thread for Army and Navy uses approximately 20 per cent. W. M. Melton, vice-president and general manager, states.

During the last two years that Mr. Melton has been in charge, the Pisgah plant's production has increased steadily and 185 workers are now employed. Around 85 per cent of its output of fine quality thread today goes to war purposes. The company is also making plans to open a mercerizing plant.

Prepared To Produce
6,000,000 lbs. of SEYCO
 To Meet The Annual Demand



(The LARGEST Warp Size Plant in the Country)

OTHER
 PRODUCTS
 Softeners
 Shuttle Dressing
 Penetrants
 Alkalis

Seyco Sizing has won such acceptance that expansion of production facilities have been continually necessary. Today Seydel-Woolley & Co. has the largest plant specializing in the production of warp sizing. Its present capacity is over 6,000,000 lbs. annually.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION

Our well equipped chemical staff, directed by Dr. Seydel, a renowned chemist (honored by American Chemical Society as councilor), will help you with your sizing and finishing problems.

"A company is known by the customers it keeps."



Seydel-Woolley & Co.

Textile Chemicals

748 Rice St., N. W.

ATLANTA, GA.



76 Years of STARCH SERVICE

Since 1866 our policy of Fair Service to All has been the bulwark of our business. It has withstood the test of two major wars and several depressions. Today our customers have confidence in our ability to protect their interests . . . especially through the present emergency. They have confidence in the high quality of our textile starches . . . corn, potato, wheat . . . which reflect the craftsman's art in skillfully converting the best materials the world affords. This customer confidence is one of our most valuable assets. We shall do all in our power to preserve and strengthen it.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

285 Madison Ave.
 NEW YORK

1011 Johnston Bldg.
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Flexibility Operating Economy

in central station air conditioning

With the New **BAHNSON Centrispray**

The latest Bahnsen development in Central Station Air Conditioning Systems combines the features of flexibility with remarkably low pumping cost, plus smooth positive control . . .

Bahnsen System
 AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS

HUMIDIFIERS
 ATOMIZERS

THE BAHNSON CO.,
 Winston-Salem, N.C.

UNIT SYSTEM
 AIR FILTERS

Personal News

A. B. Hammond is now superintendent of the Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga.

John Foster of the Odell Mill Supply Co. staff, Greensboro, N. C., was recently elected vice-president of the North Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Allen F. Johnson, president of the Florence Mills, has been confined to a hospital at Greenville, S. C., following a leg operation.

David W. Bumgardner, superintendent of the Eagle Yarn Mills, has been elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Belmont, N. C.

R. P. Hall has been promoted from second hand to overseer of the cloth room at the Jefferson (Ga.) Mills No. 1 plant.

Alfred J. Haselden, formerly a sales engineer for the Norlander Machine Co. of Gastonia, N. C., is now an Army Air Corps aviation cadet at San Antonio, Tex.

V. J. Thompson, for the last six years superintendent at the Rushton Mills, Griffin, Ga., has accepted a similar position with the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Carl Richardson has been promoted to general manager of the Rushton Mills, Griffin, Ga., in addition to his present duties as secretary of the company.

John Tillett, treasurer of the Leaksville Woolen Mills at Homestead and Spray, N. C., has returned to work after an illness of several months.

T. D. Hancock of Gaffney, S. C., formerly a sales representative for the Southern Loom-Reed Mfg. Co., Inc., is now serving with the Army Air Corps at Craig Field, Selma, Ala.

Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., was the speaker at a recent "Father and Son" supper sponsored by the Men's Club of China Grove, N. C.

Ralph O. Warnken has joined the credit department of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., to work with L. H. Browder, credit manager, and J. L. Kaiser, his assistant.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Ragsdale, formerly with the Oakdale Cotton Mills, Jamestown, N. C., was married to Miss Margaret Hanes Hill of Greensboro, N. C., recently. Lieutenant Ragsdale's father, the late William G. Ragsdale, was president of the Oakdale Cotton Mills.

Spencer Love, president of the Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., has donated \$10,000 for a chapel at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

Will N. Robbins, of the rayon fabrics division of J. P. Stevens & Co., has reported for active duty at Camp Lee, Va., as an Army first lieutenant.

T. B. Reynolds has accepted the position as superintendent at the Oconee Textile Co., Whitehall, Ga. He formerly held a similar position at the Berryton Mills, Berryton, Ga.

C. Harold Poovey, formerly affiliated with the Greensboro (N. C.) Loom Reed Co. as sales representative, has been accepted by the armored forces of the U. S. Army as an officer candidate and will report for duty Nov. 12.

Eddie E. Jones, Jr., formerly connected with the Johnston Mfg. Co. offices at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Charlotte, N. C., has been advanced to the rank of staff sergeant at the Olympia Army Air Base, Olympia, Wash.

James H. Matthews, cotton buyer for the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co. for 14 years, has moved to Spartanburg to become associated with Spartan Mills, but will continue to work part of time with the Gaffney firm.

Z. G. Willis, director of vocation work at the Greenwood (S. C.) High School for several years, has resigned to accept a position with the Inman (S. C.) Mills and Riverdale Mills at Enoree, S. C.

Lieutenant Bernard Bram, formerly assigned to the inspection section, procurement division, of the Philadelphia Army Quartermaster Depot, has been transferred to the depot at Charlotte, N. C.

Frank R. Simmons has been elected secretary of the Mauney-Steel Co., Kings Mountain, N. C., at a special meeting of the directors. Benjamin D. Glenn, head of the company's New York sales office, was made a member of the board of directors.

James D. Hammett, treasurer of the Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C., has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Quartermaster Corps. Lieutenant Hammett will assist in the procurement of cotton fabrics at the QM clothing and textile branch in Washington.

W. H. Richardson, assistant treasurer of the Acme Loom Harness and Reed Co., has been appointed commander of the Greater Greenville (S. C.) Citizens' Defense Corps to succeed R. W. Arrington, president of Union Bleachery, who resigned but will continue to aid the organization.

HOUGHTON WOOLTOPS

Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice

Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

253 Summer St.

Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3892 Charlotte, N. C.

"You Can Count on WAK Counters"
They are Rugged, Accurate, Dependable

Write—Phone—Wire

WAK INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

VELVAK

Belt Lubricant

CLEANS, SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND
WATER-PROOFS BELTS

INSURES 100% POWER TRANSMISSION
CONTAINS NO GUM OR PITCH

FULBRIGHT LABORATORIES, Inc.

Offices — 205-6-7 Latonia Bldg. — Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON
STARCHES

★ ★ ★ **FOR ALL**
TEXTILE USES

★ **QUALITY**
★ **UNIFORMITY**
★ **SERVICE**

CLINTON COMPANY
CLINTON, IOWA

Increase Production of Clean Card Stock

First step—waste elimination. Next—keep cards in steady service by constant, dependable lubrication. Do away with oil that drips and wastes from bearings, damaging card clothing and stock.

7 out of 10 mills secure both benefits by using NON-FLUID OIL. Made to stay in bearings NON-FLUID OIL outlasts oil 3 to 5 times.

Reduces lubricant and application cost, insures increased output of clean sliver.

Write today for descriptive bulletin

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

Main Office: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Southern Agent

Falls L. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES:

Charlotte, N. C.
Greenville, S. C.
Atlanta, Ga.

Providence, R. I.

St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
NON-FLUID OIL
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

Broken Parts Are Discussed at S.T.A. Piedmont Section Meeting

BROKEN textile machinery parts drew the major share of attention at the fall meeting of the Southern Textile Association's Piedmont Section, held Oct. 3 at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N.C. The first part of the stenographic report of broken parts discussion was presented in the Oct. 15 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. The sectional chairman, B. M. Bowen, superintendent of the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mill, was in charge. The first portion ended with a discussion of gear maintenance. It continues:

MR. CLARK: What is the effect of running a steel gear against a cast gear?

CHAIRMAN: As long as they are in good condition, that's all right. Mr. Corn, could we hear from you at this time?

J. O. CORN: I find that the greater percentage of breakage is caused by the lack of proper fixing.

You realize, I am sure, the shortage of efficient help at this time. I know you all have lost a great many of your better men—you have lost a lot of your men out of your mechanical department—and unquestionably our supply cost is going up due to those two causes. Just how we are going to get out of it I don't know. I see my supply cost going up every month. The type of mechanics and the loom-fixers that we are able to get is not what it used to be, and this shortage of good men is certainly hurting our machinery.

When it comes to patching our loom parts we don't try to do that. It can be done if you are properly equipped for it but, as you all know, so many of our shops are not properly equipped for that type of work.

I think we are not getting the type of supplies that we used to get. The material is not quite as good as it was formerly, particularly on the cast iron parts. That may be due to the improper material in the casting—I won't say—but anyway it seems to me that we are using more poor quality parts than we used to.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bozeman of the Whitin Machine Works is here with us and I will call on him. Mr. Bozeman, can't you throw some light on this subject?

MR. BOZEMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think that the cause of excessive breaking in textile machinery is usually due to two things: improper application of the part or vibration.

The parts that are made by machinery companies, of course, are planed off in the shops to a flat surface and they are supposed to be interchangeable and are to a certain extent. But if every fixer in a mill would learn to file and fit like erectors who install the machinery do and

take out all of what we call the rock in a casting and make it fit perfectly it would solve the problem to a large extent. If the part has a stud attached to it, that stud should be exactly in line with the part which it fits on. It should be filed and fitted; if it is not, it throws the part into a strain, a twist, and any undue load on it will cause it to break.

Another thing: vibration causes a lot of parts to break, particularly roll necks. We have a good many rolls that come into our shop on which the necks have been broken off. The main reason they broke was because they were not imbedded properly and was not fitting the bearing, and as it revolved it was constantly binding.

Bad cylinders can cause a lot of wear and vibration and any other part of a frame that is out of balance will cause wear.

I would say that the two main things that cause excessive breaking in a mill are improper installation and vibration.

MR. CLARK: Does vibration come from worn bearings?

MR. BOZEMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. CLARK: That is the main cause, is it?

MR. BOZEMAN: Yes, sir. In other words, the main cause is because cylinder bearings get out of balance.

MR. DILLING: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask Mr. Bozeman to name some of the parts that can be metalized successfully.

MR. BOZEMAN: Many parts can be metalized successfully, such as slasher rolls, by spraying them with molten metal, but it is not very good for reclaiming cast parts and of course it does not weld. It is not as good as the acetylene torch for reclaiming cast parts, but it is much better than the acetylene torch for reclaiming a shafting or any part that is worn where you need a non-ferrous metal such as brass twister rolls.

Metalization is mainly for round parts. It is not much good for a flat surface. You can do right well on the internal part but you have to spray only a very small portion of it at a time and then wait until that has cooled off.

MR. DILLING: Do you have to grind everything—even bronze?

MR. BOZEMAN: No; you can turn a non-ferrous metal, but you can get it so hard you can't turn it—and all that has to be ground.

MR. CLARK: What is the best method of repairing gears?

MR. DILLING: When the tooth is broken out we weld over that, or weld up the space completely across that,

(Continued on Page 28)

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers



Reg. U. S. P. O.
Hicks, American, Wilson, U. S. Standard

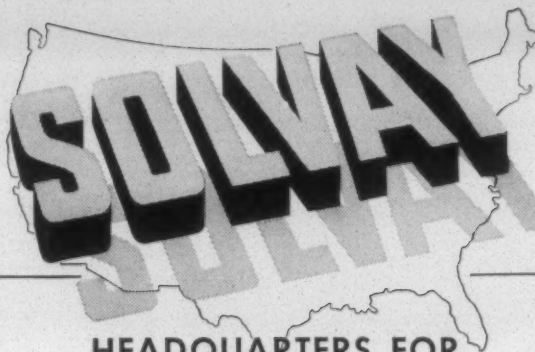
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear,
preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest
improvement entering the spinning room since
the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

NATIONAL—ETARTNEP FINISH
A New Chemical Treatment

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Pawtucket, R. I.
131 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.
L. EVERETT TAYLOR, So. Agent



HEADQUARTERS FOR ALKALIES

and related products

Soda Ash
Caustic Soda
Causticized Ash
Modified Sodas
Calcium Chloride
Liquid Chlorine



Ammonium Chloride
Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Para-Baco*
Sodium Nitrite

*TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

*Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by
The Solvay Process Company*

40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND • DETROIT • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS • SYRACUSE

SODIUM SULPHIDE

From our own BARYTES mines in the deep South we secure
the prime raw material for our production of SODIUM
SULPHIDE.

The Sodium Sulphide produced by our method is clean, and
our Sodium Sulphide STRIPS are of the right thickness to
prevent dust losses, yet dissolve easily.

For a premium product at no extra cost send your orders to—

BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION

OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Manufacturers of High Quality Sodium Sulphide for Over a Quarter of a Century

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business
Papers, Inc.

Published Semi-Monthly By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Address: P. O. Box 133, Providence, R. I.

David Clark	President and Managing Editor
Junius M. Smith	Vice-President and Business Manager
Ellis Royal (On leave in U. S. Army)	Associate Editor
James T. McAden	Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance	\$1.50
Other Countries in Postal Union	3.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

More Carelessness

The picture surrounding our loss of three heavy cruisers at Guadalcanal is not entirely clear but their loss does seem to parallel the Pearl Harbor incident, in that those in command entirely disregarded notice of approaching Japanese naval units and went to their night bunks without leaving the battle stations more than lightly manned.

One witness states that when the Japs opened fire our three cruisers went down "like sitting ducks."

Witnessing for a second time, in less than a year, absolute disregard by naval officers for even those precautions which should be dictated by common sense, the public is looking with questioning eyes at the Naval Academy and wondering whether the instruction given there has always justified the expense.

There can be no doubt that the Academy turns out many fine officers but the demonstration given by Admiral Kimmel at Pearl Harbor and the action of the commanders of the three heavy cruisers lost at Guadalcanal seem to indicate that some are slipping through who could not possibly pass an ordinary intelligence test.

We have seen an admiral and the commanders of three cruisers go to their beds without heeding warnings relative to approaching enemy forces, and without taking even normal steps to be in a defensive position, and we are wondering

whether or not there are any more like them. God help America if there are many.

Carelessness has not been confined exclusively to military men, for the \$60,000,000 Normandie is half buried in mud because welders were allowed to work above a deck, covered with bags of inflammable kapok, and another great ship recently came back to New York almost completely burned out and its cargo of war materials lost because someone was careless with his cigarette.

This war is too grim and the lives of our sailors and soldiers are too valuable to permit more such instances of carelessness as have been reported.

Union Charged With Fraud

On October 21st the National Labor Relations Board was guilty of very unusual proceedings; that is, it set aside a closed shop contract and based it on grounds of fraud and conspiracy.

The board found that certain employees who had sought the protection of the union lost their jobs after the contract was signed and that the union then provided men to replace them.

However, it was not the union but the employer who had to pay, as a New York employer was ordered to reinstate and pay back wages to eight workers and to offer reinstatement to two others after their discharge from military service.

It was testified that the employer, after questioning some of his employees, paid them off and told them, one employer testified, that if he had to "tie up with the union" and "pay union wages," he would "rather have union help" than his present employees.

The board stated that the employees who were discharged had never been actually admitted to the union but had been assured by the union they were "as good as in," but it was evident "that when the parties executed the agreement it was not intended that these employees should be admitted to membership, and that the purport of the agreement was to close the shop against them and to distribute their jobs to non-employee members of the local."

The attitude of the National Labor Relations Board and its policy disregarding fair play and justice is evidenced by the fact that, although the union was the principal in a fraud intended to replace, with loyal union members, those who had joined because otherwise they could not hold their jobs, the employer had to pay the back wages and no penalty was assessed against the union.

Admitting that the employer connived with the union to deprive certain employees of their

jobs, he was not the sole principal in the fraud.

The National Labor Relations Board definitely convicted union leaders of fraud, but in keeping with its policy of never doing anything against union organizers, ordered no penalty against them.

Their action was in the same category with catching two men robbing a bank but letting one go free because he was a member of the Methodist Church.

A Remarkable Statement

We could hardly believe our eyes and thought that something must be wrong with our glasses when we read the following:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he had directed the chiefs of major war-time agencies to take steps to assure war plants of getting the cheapest possible power.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has been President for more than ten years but we do not recall that in any address or in any statement, prior to the above, that there has been any suggestion of need for economy or an order to get any commodity at the "cheapest possible" price.

During the past ten years, of profligate spending, we do not recall that an effort has been made to buy any article for less than the price asked by the seller.

We have an idea that the sudden desire to buy at the "cheapest possible" price is more for the purpose of swatting certain non-administration producers of power than for purposes of economy.

It is too much to hope that the words "cheapest possible" have found their way back into the administration dictionary.

The Salesmen's Problem

Discussing the problem with which traveling salesmen are faced in attempting to cover their territories on rationed gas and thinning tires, A. H. Deute, in a recent issue of *Printer's Ink*, finds some bright spots in the situation.

"In the first place," he says, "a larger number of men are not going to be traveling at all. They are or will be in war jobs. So the number of salesmen will be cut down. And those who remain will simply go back to the former method of working by train or bus or street car. This slower selling tempo will offer some real advantages. In the first place, the buyer will realize that the salesman made a real physical effort to get to his place of business, and he will be more considerate. And with fewer salesmen to see, he will have more time for each who does call. And

the salesman will have more leisure and more time to make a thorough call.

"I cannot feel greatly disturbed over the fact that our salesmen are making fewer calls. I find that while they are making fewer calls they are making better calls."

If mill executives and buyers are as considerate of the salesmen's difficulties as Mr. Deute suggests, and as we hope and believe they will be, maybe today's salesmen, like the old-time "drummer," will be able to say: "Well, we've been handed a lemon. We're making a lemonade out of it."

And now, we are wondering who will be the first Southern textile salesmen to make the rounds by horse and buggy!

War vs. Automobiles

Statistics show that in the United States deaths resulting from automobile accidents have been about 40,000 annually. In the terrible loss we are to suffer during the war there will be slight compensation through a reduction in deaths from automobile accidents.

Tit for Tat

A few months ago President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina, signed the petition for the release of Earl Browder, the communist leader, who was then in a Federal penitentiary.

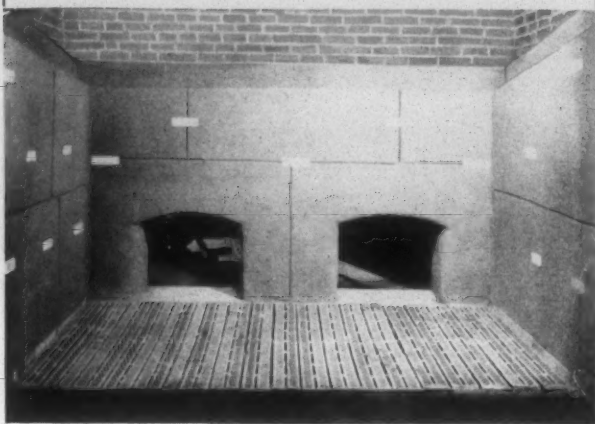
He did so, in spite of the fact that up to the time Germany attacked Russia, Browder had been disloyal to the United States and had presided over several meetings at which the American flag had been spat upon, and tramped upon, while the red banner of communism floated above the speaker's stand.

However, it seems to be a case of "tit for tat," for in a recent issue of *New Masses*, which was devoted almost exclusively to a demand for social equality between whites and blacks, Earl Browder had an article in which he said:

Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, has built up over years and under most discouraging conditions a powerful center of diffusion of civilization and culture in those benighted regions, helping to make it possible for decent men to begin to speak in public without endangering their lives.

It seems that President Frank Graham, from the "benighted regions," and Earl Browder, to whom Russia in the height of its communism was "heaven," have formed a mutual admiration society.

A Typical Laclede Plastic Furnace Lining



Representatives
LACLEDE-CHRISTY FIRE BRICK CO.

Boiler Erection and Furnace Repairing
USED BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD

H. P. SOSSOMON ENGINEERING COMPANY
245 Tranquil Ave. • Charlotte, N. C.
Phone 3-5054

SCORES OF TEXTILE MILLS

Use These Brands of Ours

"CASCADE" for LOOMS

"SPIN TWIST"
for Spinners and Twisters

LESS SLIP
Not Affected by Machinery Oil

MORE PICKS PER MINUTE!

LOWER COST PER BOLT OR SKEIN!

THE AKRON BELTING CO.

AKRON, OHIO

*Leather Belting Makers Since 1885
Suppliers to the Textile Industry for 53 years.*



Southern Representatives
RALPH GOSSETT & WM. J. MOORE
15 Augusta Street
Greenville, S. C.

The AKRON BELTING COMPANY
406 South Second Street
Memphis, Tennessee



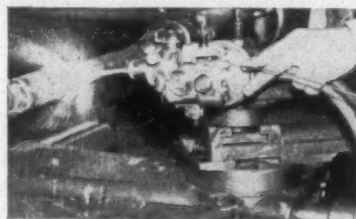
Manufacturers and Builders of

Spinning Cylinders, Card Screens, Conveyor
Pipe, Lap Aprons, Silver Pans, Aspirators,
Waste Chute Boxes, Gear Guards, Slasher
Work, General Textile Sheet Metal Work.

JENKINS METAL SHOP

GASTONIA, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1912



**DRAWING
ROLL
COLLARS
BUILT UP**

Restored to Their Original Size by "METALLIZING"
METAL SPRAYING.

Write for Information

IDEAL MACHINE COMPANY • Bessemer City, N. C.
REPAIRERS OF: STEEL ROLLS - SPINDLES - FLYERS

Materials Handling Equipment

Pays For Itself

Nutting

Floor Trucks
Wheels, Casters
—5 Types
Rubber Wheels

STANDARD CONVEYORS

CLEVELAND  **TRAMRAIL**

Barrett Lift-Trucks
Portable Elevators

Elwell-Parker Electric Trucks

LYON
Shelving
Lockers
Boxes

ENGINEERING SALES COMPANY

BUILDERS BLDG., CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLEN BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Johnson Chemical Company

Charlotte, N. C.

Sizing Compounds
Penetrants

Finishing Softeners
Specialties

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
TELEPHONE 6450

P. O. BOX 1418

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

INCREASED MACHINE TOOL OUTPUT

The repair of mill machinery is no longer a side line in the textile industry. It is now a most necessary operation. Presented below are some suggestions as to getting the most out of machine tools, offered by the Division of Information of the War Production Board.

FASTER machining and shorter time for setting up work will enable you to get higher production from your machine tools. You can increase sharply your output per machine, in many cases, by using tungsten-carbide cutting tools. Such tools remove stock as much as three times faster than high-speed steels and will cut harder materials.

To secure maximum production from tungsten-carbide tools you may have (1) to install a larger motor on the machine to provide greater power necessary for increased speeds, feeds, and depths of cut, (2) to repair the machine to provide greater rigidity, (3) to select the proper grade of carbide for specific machining operations, (4) to choose proper tool angles and chip breakers for the metal machined, and (5) to provide greater capacity of cutting fluid pumping equipment and proper application of the fluid to the tool's fast-moving chips.

Don't Demand Too Much

Remember, though, that the best-grade cutting tools are sometimes hard to get, and you should not demand cutting tools of a grade unnecessary for the job.

Speeds and Feeds.—The best speed and feed for any metal or material should be decided by experienced machinists or foremen. Operators should adhere to the set conditions.

The table on page 26 gives data on proper speeds and feeds for SAE steels.

Cutting speeds for aluminum alloys, using light cuts, range between 300 and 500 surface feet per minute for high-speed tools and up to 1,000 feet per minute for carbide tools. For heavy cuts up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, speeds may run from 150 feet per minute for high-speed tools to 900 feet per minute for carbide tools.

Proper feed often is determined by the rigidity of the part being machined, power available, and finish desired. A change in the work set-up to obtain greater rigidity or the application of more power may permit the use of faster feeds without sacrificing finish, thereby increasing production. Increased machine power often can be obtained by installing individual machine drives in shops

with a preponderance of belt-driven, line-shaft equipment.

Jigs and Fixtures.—Faceplate fixtures for lathes, jigs for drill presses, and table jigs and fixtures for milling machines, boring mills, planers, and shapers can and should be used on production jobs. Set-up time can thus be decreased. Most important, under present production and labor supply conditions, such fixtures permit semi-skilled men to set up work and perform machining operations that otherwise would require the services of skilled machinists.

One means of getting out more work is to have duplicate fixtures for any one machine tool, especially where set-up time is long and machining time is short. For example, on planers and horizontal boring mills, two table fixtures can be employed, one of which is always on the machine with the work being cut, while the other is on the floor or bench being loaded. As soon as the work is machined, the fixture containing it is removed and the second fixture bolted in place. In that way production proceeds without loss of valuable machine time. Such duplicate fixtures have resulted in saving as much as eight hours of machine time in one day.

Have the Job Marked

Another saving can be made by having a layout man mark the job for machining before it is put on the machine. When a job is left for the machine operator to lay out and set up, the time of the operator and of the machine is wasted.

Jigs and fixtures often can be applied to certain machines to relieve congestion on other machines. Example: a trunnion jig, which can be swiveled through 90 degrees, is adaptable to radial drill presses for performing boring operations normally done on a horizontal mill.

Cutting Fluids.—Use of cutting fluids as an aid in increasing production is often overlooked. Your shop may be using one fluid on all machines, to the detriment of the best cutting speeds and feeds on some machines. There is a desirable cutting fluid for each machining operation on each type of metal. A soluble oil may be used with good results on a lathe or boring mill for machining one type of steel, whereas it could not be used satisfactorily when the same steel is cut on an automatic screw machine.

A well-selected cutting fluid often means finer finishes on machined parts, frequently with higher cutting speeds and feeds. Proper cutting fluid helps to prevent distortion of the machined part and limits corrosion of the work. A properly chosen cutting fluid increases tool life.

Speeds and Feeds for SAE Steels¹

(Surface speed, feet per minute)

Steel	Depth of cut, inch	Feeds, in per revolution									
		High-speed steel				Stellite J-metal ¹			Cemented carbides		
		1/64	1/32	1/16	3/32	1/64	1/32	1/16	3/32	1/64	1/32
Group 1	1/32	100-161	86-138	70-113	60-97	153-246	132-212	114-184	100-161	391-630	357-575
	1/16	91-147	80-138	67-108	57-92	140-225	122-195	106-170	93-150	371-597	329-530
	3/64	81-131	71-115	61-91	51-83	126-201	110-177	94-152	84-136	341-552	300-530
	1/4	67-108	60-96	51-83	43-69	106-170	93-150	78-117	69-110	314-505	266-428
Group 2	1/2	47-76	43-69	39-62	31-51	77-124	69-110	59-94	50-80	226-363	214-345
	1/32	82-96	70-82	57-67	49-57	125-146	108-126	94-110	82-96	320-375	292-342
	1/16	75-88	65-77	55-64	47-55	115-134	100-116	87-101	76-89	304-356	269-315
	3/64	67-78	58-68	50-59	42-49	103-120	90-105	77-90	69-80	281-328	246-288
Group 3	1/4	55-64	49-57	42-49	35-41	86-101	76-89	64-75	56-66	257-301	217-255
	1/2	39-45	35-41	32-37	26-30	63-74	56-66	48-56	41-56	185-216	175-205
	1/32	67-78	57-63	47-54	40-47	102-119	87-102	76-89	67-78	260-304	238-277
	1/16	61-71	53-62	45-52	38-44	93-109	81-94	70-82	62-72	247-288	219-255
Group 4	3/64	54-63	48-55	41-48	34-40	84-98	73-85	63-73	56-65	228-266	200-233
	1/4	45-52	40-47	34-40	28-33	70-82	62-72	52-61	46-53	209-244	177-203
	1/2	31-37	28-33	26-30	21-24	51-60	46-53	39-45	33-39	150-175	142-166
	1/32	48-64	41-55	34-45	29-38	74-97	63-84	55-73	48-64	189-248	172-238
Group 4	1/16	44-58	39-51	32-43	28-36	68-89	59-77	51-67	45-59	179-236	159-210
	3/64	39-52	35-45	30-39	25-33	61-80	53-70	46-60	41-54	166-218	145-191
	1/4	32-43	29-38	25-33	21-27	51-67	45-59	38-50	33-44	152-200	128-169
	1/2	23-30	21-27	19-25	15-20	37-49	33-44	28-37	24-32	109-144	103-137

Group 1—High speeds for SAE X1112; intermediate speeds for 1112, X1314, X1315; low speeds for 1115.

Group 2—High speeds for X1015 and X1020; intermediate speeds for X1330, 2015, 2115, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1045*, X3115, 3115, 3120, 3130*, 4815, 4820, 6130*, 1030, 1035, 1050*, X1340, 2330*, 2335*, 3135*, 5140*, 6140*; low speeds for X1025, 2315, 3140*, X4130, 4140*, 4615, 4620, 6135*.

Group 3—High speeds for 1040, X3140*, 3145*, 3215, 3220, 3415; intermediate speeds for 3150*, 3312, 4150*, X4340*, 4640*, 5120, 5150*, 6135*, 6150*, 1045, 2340*, 3130, 3240*, X4340, 4640; low speeds for 1050, 2330, 3135, 6135.

Group 4—1055*, 1060*, 1065*, 2345*, 2515, 3140, 3150*, 6150; intermediate speeds for X1065*, 1070*, 1075*, 1080*, 1330, 1335, 1340, 2340, X3140, 3150, 3240*, 3245*, 3250*, 9250*, 1085*, 1090*, 1095*, 3240, 3245, 3250, 9250; low speeds for 52100*.

¹Data are for continuous cutting with lubricant. ²With stellite "2400" these speeds can be increased 25-30%. *Annealed steels.

NOTE.—For continuous cuts without lubricant, decrease speeds 25 per cent; for intermittent cuts with lubricant, decrease cutting speeds 15 per cent; for intermittent cuts without lubricant, decrease cutting speeds 40 per cent; for light finishing cuts and fine feeds, cutting speeds can be increased 50 to 100 per cent.



VICTOR

MILL STARCH

The Weaver's Friend

Distributed by
CLAUDE B. ILER
Southern Manager
GREENVILLE, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE
HOMEWOOD, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

C. C. SWITZER
GREENVILLE, S. C.

L. J. CASTILE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The KEEVER Starch Company, Columbus, Ohio

Southern Cotton Mills Hold Annual Elections

Elections of officers have been held recently for several Southern cotton mills, and in most cases the officials in office were re-elected.

At Greenville, S. C., officers and directors of Brandon Corp. were re-elected at the annual meeting as follows: C. E. Hatch, president and treasurer; J. E. Sirrine, vice-president and chairman of the board; Summerfield Baldwin, vice-president; W. B. Perrin, general manager; John I. Smith, secretary and assistant treasurer; Aug. W. Smith, assistant general manager, and L. N. Carlisle, assistant secretary.

Also at Greenville, officers and directors of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. were re-elected at the annual meeting as follows: Earle R. Stall, president; F. W. Symmes, vice-president, and C. L. Steadman, secretary.

The directors are Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., of Baltimore; Sydney Bruce, of Greenville; G. B. Dorsey, of New York; B. F. Hagood, of Easley; N. C. Poe, Jr., of Greenville; J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, and Mr. Stall and Mr. Symmes.

At LaGrange, Ga., directors of the Callaway Mills for the coming year were named. They include Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., Harry W. Callaway, H. H. Childs, C. W. Coleman, H. D. Glanton, Hatton Lovejoy, J. J. Milam, James Newsome, J. A. Perry and W. H. Turner, Jr. It was announced that at present 736 employees are now in the armed forces.

Mrs. J. K. Hughes was elected president of the Mexia Textile Mill, Mexia, Tex., at a board of directors' meeting called to replace the late J. K. Hughes. Mrs. Hughes was unanimously elected to head the business her husband founded 20 years ago. She was first named a director and then elected president of the board by acclamation.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Anderson Cotton Mills, held at the company's office in Anderson, S. C., F. E. Greer of Greenwood was re-elected president and J. R. Abney of Anderson re-elected treasurer. All former directors were re-elected, with additional members of the board as follows: R. E. Venson, New York; E. W. Seigler, Greenwood, and W. Herbert Seigler, Anderson.

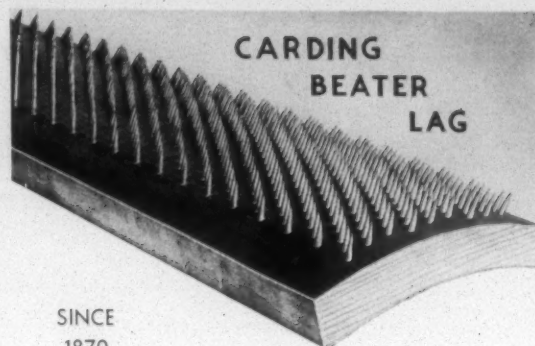
Spindles Busy in September

WASHINGTON.—The Census Bureau reported Oct. 20 that the cotton spinning industry operated during September at 134.9 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 136.4 per cent during August this year, and 123.7 per cent during September last year.

Spinning spindles in place Sept. 30 totaled 23,924,456, of which 22,956,224 were active at some time during the month, compared with 23,954,922 and 22,973,572 for August this year, and 24,271,952 and 22,963,944 for September last year.

Active spindle hours for September totaled 11,190,894,482, or an average of 468 hours per spindle in place, compared with 10,981,479,323 and 458 for August this year, and 10,406,906,124 and 429 for September last year.

PINS and LAGS



SINCE
1870

Now Under New Management

J. C. BENNETT, President

R. N. NELSON, Sales Mgr.

TOM WAINMAN, Engineer

We offer

A BIG MODERN PLANT PLUS 72 YEARS of EXPERIENCE

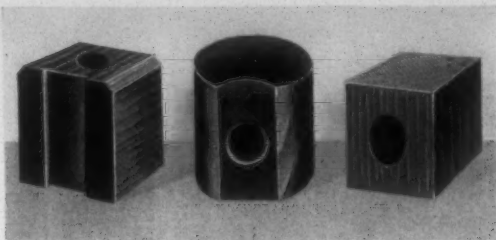
It means that you can speed your production for the war effort by making use of all the knowledge we have gained on needle-pointed specialties for the preparation of wool and other fibres. In all the field—no plant like this—no such rich fund of experience—no such quality. Your inquiries will receive emergency attention.

We are experienced manufacturers of needle pointed goods and many specialties made to order

Jute and Flax Card Pins
Cotton Waste Picker Pins
Rag or Shoddy Picker Teeth
Mixing Picker Teeth and Pins
Waste Machine Pins
Doffer Teeth
Cordage Pins
Tenter Pins
Faller Bar Pins
Jenny Bar Pins
Gill Pins
Hackle Pins
Comb Pins
Faller Bars—Plain or Pinned
Hackles for Machine or Hand
Gills Pinned
Tenter Plates Pinned
Wet and Dry Combs
For the Brush Trade
Lags—Gills—Tenter Plates

Rolls—Faller Bars
Iron Rivets
Plain or Steel Clad Lags for Use in—
Jute and Flax Cards
Cotton Waste Pickers
Carding Beaters
Rag or Shoddy Pickers
Worker Rollers—Wood or Steel
Stripper Rollers—Wood or Steel
Lumpers
Wiping Waste Machines
Pinned Feeder Slats
Plain Slats
Doffer Plates
Waste Machine
Doffer Cylinders—Steel
Feed Roll Lugs
Pinned Feed Rollers

WILLIAM CRABB & CO. 303-3rd Ave. Newark N. J.



OIL-LESS IDLER BLOCKS for SPINNING and TWISTING

• • •



**Texwood Manufacturing
and Sales Company**
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

If It's Made of Wood, or Partly Wood, We Can Furnish It



MERCERIZING ASSISTANTS. Penetrants for dry mercerizing . . . wetting agents applied directly in mercerizing bath . . . for yarns and piece goods . . . increases degree of mercerization . . . speeds production. **MERCERIZING SOFTENERS.** Various types to meet the individual requirements of yarn and piece goods mercerizers. Samples and detailed information furnished on request.

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.

 CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 
PENETRANTS • SOFTENERS • SOLUBLE OILS • FINISHES

Covington Retires As Wade Mfg. Co. Superintendent

WADESBORO, N. C.—I. B. Covington, vice-president and superintendent of the Wade Mfg. Co., was granted a request that he be relieved of his duties as superintendent at a meeting of directors of the firm held Oct. 21. He will retain his positions as vice-president and a director of the company.

T. D. Elack, who for years has been connected with the firm, is now superintendent.

Mr. Covington has been superintendent of the Wade Mfg. Co. since it began operations in 1923 and is one of North Carolina's best known cotton mill men. Before coming to Wadesboro he held a superintendent's position in Forest City, N. C.

His reason for retiring is to regain his health. He will continue his residence in Wadesboro.

At a stockholders' meeting preceding the gathering of directors a successful annual financial report was given, and the directors and officers were re-elected for another term.

Auguste Richard Takes U. S. Post

Henry M. Bliss, president of Pacific Mills, announced recently that the board of directors has accepted the resignation of Auguste Richard as vice-president and director to coincide with the acceptance by him of the chairmanship of the Army and Navy Munitions Board. Mr. Richard's headquarters will be in Washington, D. C.

J. E. Bradley, merchandise manager of the cotton and rayon division, has been appointed general manager to succeed Mr. Richard as head of the division. Mr. Bradley's headquarters will be at 214 Church street, New York City.

Talcott Profits Reported

James Talcott, Inc., textile and general factors, reports estimated net profit for the first nine months of this year, after Federal income taxes at the rate of 40 per cent, of \$415,769 compared with \$370,521 for the corresponding period last year. After regular dividend requirements on the 5½ per cent participating preference stock, this is equal to \$1.10 a share on the 322,056 shares of common stock outstanding compared with 96 cents a share for the corresponding period of last year.

Broken Parts Are Discussed At S.T.A. Piedmont Section Meeting

(Continued from Page 20)

solid, and then we put that gear in the gear-cutter and recut the teeth for that part of it, and often we can get a gear that is just about as good as new; and other times it will not work so well, depending upon the strain on the gear.

MR. CLARK: Are you speaking of broken teeth or where they are worn down?

MR. DILLING: I am speaking of where the teeth are broken. Where they are worn down we have never found

it practical to do anything about it—that is, if the teeth are worn down all the way around.

CHAIRMAN: One thing which I have noticed is that we don't have the broken gears on pickers that we used to have. Have you noticed that, Mr. Pegram?

MR. PEGRAM: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Corn?

MR. CORN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: What is your experience along that line, Mr. Cauble?

MR. CAUBLE: Well, frankly, I don't know that I can tell very much difference in the picker, because the only place in the card room that we are troubled with the gears is on the pickers.

CHAIRMAN: That's the place where most of the mills have their big trouble, but I have noticed that we do not have as much trouble there now as we used to have.

MR. DILLING: Some pickers don't run as fast as formerly, and on some of the newer models we have steel gears.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, and another thing—we clean them and overhaul them more often than we used to. That may be another factor.

MR. CORN: The stock, as a usual thing now, is in much better condition than it used to be.

MR. DILLING: At one time, with one-process pickers, we had three calender heads, and that's where your trouble is: in the calender head. In our new method, we only have one section instead of three and therefore we have only one-third of the breakage in your calender section that we formerly had when we had three processes.

MR. CLARK: Are you using a metal apron?

MR. DILLING: No.

MR. CLARK: I have seen one or two mills using them and it seems to be quite an improvement. I think that has cut down their fires considerably and also their repairs.

MR. DILLING: I think the most important feature of the metal apron is the fact that it will not burn.

MR. CLARK: I was in a mill recently where they had made an offset and placed a grid so that practically all of the things that had been causing fires are now dropping through the grid and they have reduced their fires.

A MEMBER: They have made some kind of a "catch basin"—is that right?

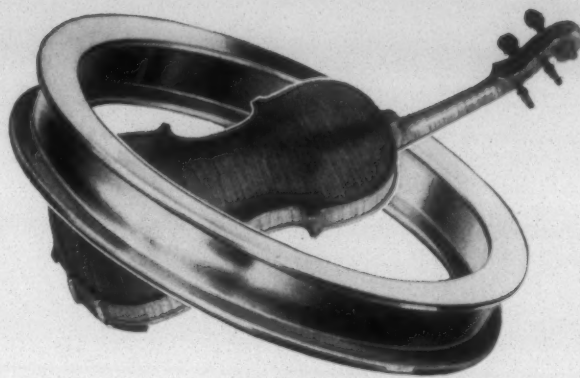
MR. CLARK: Yes, and in that catch-basin nails and all such things drop through and do not reach the beaters. They say their fires have been cut down tremendously as a result.

MR. CORN: And also some are putting in a magnet to catch those metal parts.

MR. CLARK: In regard to the bolts. If a thread strips on a three-inch bolt, some cut it down and rethread it.

CHAIRMAN: And make a shorter bolt?

MR. CLARK: And make a shorter bolt, yes, and they say they save considerable expense thereby.



Product of *Specialists*

DIAMOND FINISH rings are the product of an organization which for 69 years has devoted its entire energies to research, engineering and production on RINGS. As a result, you can obtain here exclusive advanced designs of rings which permit new high production from your existing machinery. Whether your need is for these special designs or for standard rings, deal with this firm of Specialists and get the finest the market offers—in easy-starting ability, long-wearing endurance, and expert ring counsel!

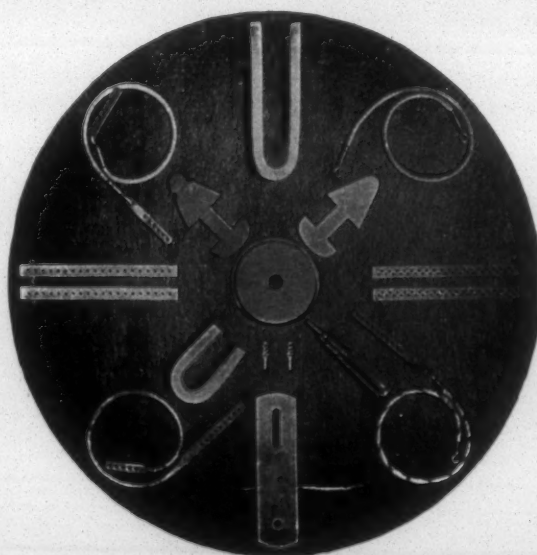


WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)

SPINNING RING CO.
Makers of Spinning and Twister Rings since 1873



RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO.



MILLBURY, MASS., U.S.A.

Southern Representative

JOHN P. BATSON + P. O. Box 1055 + Greenville, S. C.

Samples On Request

Index to Advertisers

	Page		Page
-A-		-K-	
Adelphia Hotel	39	Keever Starch Co.	26
Akron Belting Co.	24	-L-	
Arkansas Co.	4	Loper, Ralph E.	39
-B-		Luttrell & Co., C. E.	31
Bahnsen Co., The	17	-N-	
Baily & Co., Joshua L.	32	National Ring Traveler Co.	21
Barium Reduction Corp.	21	Neisler Mills	32
Barkley Machine Works	38	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	19
Bay State Textile Co.	31	Noble, Roy	33
Becco Sales Co.	11	Norlander Machine Co.	34
Bond Co., Chas.	43	-P-	
Brooklyn Perfex Corp.	30	Pease & Co., J. N.	37
Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.	28	-R-	
-C-		Raymond Service, Inc., Chas. P.	30
Carolina Refractories Co.	35	Rice Robby Chain Co.	29
Charlotte Chamber of Commerce	37	Rose & Co., E. F.	36
Ciba Co., Inc.	2	-S-	
Clinton Co.	19	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	17
Crabb & Co., William	27	Sjostrom Machine Co.	38
Cundiff, John O.	30	Solvay Sales Corp.	21
Curran & Barry	32	Sonoco Products	Front Cover
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	39	Sossomon Engineering Co., H. P.	24
-D-		Southern Loom-Reed Mfg. Co.	43
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	37	Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.	31
Dunkle & Co., Paul A.	33	Stanhope, Inc., R. C.	30
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	38	Stein, Hall & Co.	17
-E-		Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P.	32
Eaton & Brown	31	-T-	
Engineering Sales Co.	24	Terrell Machine Co.	35
-F-		Texwood Mfg. & Sales Co.	28
Fulbright Laboratories, Inc.	19	-V-	
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills	3	Valentine & Co., J. W.	33
-G-		Veeder-Root, Inc.	Back Cover
Garland Mfg. Co.	34	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	36
Gossett Machine Works	36	Vogel Co., Joseph A.	43
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	34	-W-	
Greenville Belting Co.	31	WAK Industries	19
-H-		Walker Mfg. Co.	34
Hart Products Corp.	9	Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	36
Houghton Wool Co.	19	Wellington, Sears Co.	32
-I-		Whitehead Machinery Co., Troy	31
Ideal Machine Co.	24	Whitin Machine Works	6
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	32	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	29
-J-		Windle Co., J. H.	30
Jenkins Metal Co.	24		
Johnson Chemical Co.	24		

STEEL STORAGE TANKS

- 7-55,000, 10,000 and 2,000 Bbl. Cap.
- 18-6,500, 8,000, 12,000, 15,000 and 24,000 Gal. Cap. for Gasoline and Oil.
- 12-20,000 to 100,000 Gal. Water Tanks on Steel Towers, 40 to 100 ft. high.

DIESEL UNITS

- 60 H.P. F. M. Type Y, Style VA, complete.
- 75 H.P., 14" x 17", single cyl., 32 E 14.
- 100 H.P., 4 cyl. F. M. Type CO, marine.
- 120 H.P. Nelseco, 4 cyl., marine.
- 150 H.P. F. M. Type Y, Style V, 3 cyl.
- 63 KVA F. M., 60 H.P., 3/60/240 V., 1200 R.P.M.
- 125 KW A. C., 3 ph., 60 cy., 220 V., 187 H.P. Buckeye.
- 135 KW Wstgh. 240 V. D. C., 200 H.P. Worthington.
- 150 KW G. E., 2300 V., 200 H.P. McI. and S.
- 100 KW, 3/60/240 V., 150 H.P. vert. Buckeye.
- 70 KW 250 D. C., 100 H.P. Worthington, 4 cyc.
- 93.8 KVA A. C., 3/60 cy., 125 H.P. Atlas Imp.
- 120 KW, G. E., 3/60/240 V., 150 H.P. F. M. 44C.
- 175 KW G. E., 2300 V., 240 H.P. Worthington.
- 325 KVA, 3/60/2300 V., 330 H.P. Nordberg.
- G. E. Gen., 125 V., 120 H.P. Muncie.
- 200 H.P. 6 cyl., 4 cy. Atlas Imp.

R. C. STANHOPE, INC.
60 East 42nd St. New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Roller Coverers, 2 experienced.
Cementers; also 1 burner.

CAROLINA ROLLER SHOP
Lincolnton, N. C.

FOR SALE

Several hundred Pick Counters in good condition.

COUNTER EXCHANGE
P. O. Box 3095
Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED TO BUY

- 2-50,000 to 100,000 Gal. Tanks on Towers.
- 3-750 to 1,000 GPM Underwriters Fire Pumps.
- 600 to 1,000 ft. Cap. Air Compressors.

THE DARLEN CORPORATION
49 E. 41st St. New York, N. Y.

WANTED

Designer in Fancy Combed Mill. Will give right man charge of Warping and Slashing. Give full details concerning education and experience.

Write "Designer,"
c/o Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

- 30-Crompton & Knowles Worsted Looms; 4 x 4 boxes; 82" reed space; 25-harness Knowles Fancy heads; 3-bank warp stop motion; belt drive.
- 10-Draper Worsted Looms; 50" reed space; 6-harness Wick heads; high roll continuous take-up motion; double filling forks; old type filling feelers; 13" 6-bank steel harness stop motion; 28 battery 8" three-ring quills.
- 10-Crompton & Knowles Worsted Looms; 4 x 1 boxes; 42" reed space; Crompton & Knowles Dobbies, 20-harness single index; 2-bank warp stop motion; individual motor drive.

C. R. DANIELS, INC.
Alborton, Md.

FOR RENT

Brick building, 5,000 square feet, suitable for small manufacturing plant or warehouse.

Write Box 98,
Cornelius, N. C.

MEN WANTED

for attractive positions now open in Southern mills.

Charles P. Raymond Service, Inc.
294 Washington Street
Boston, Mass.

Over 40 years' Confidential Employment Service for Textile Mills

DETECTIVES

Furnished for undercover or open investigations to Industrial Plants, Attorneys, Banks and Individuals. Male and female operatives. Per diem basis only. "Our best advertisement is a job well done." References: Any Lynchburg bank or City official. Phone or write Cundiff's Detectives, Inc., Lynchburg, Va. No branch offices and no solicitors.

FOR SALE

- 16-No. 50 Universal Tube or Cone Winders.
- 20-No. 90 Universal Filling Winders.
- 1-No. 25 Foster Doubler.
- 2-No. 30 Foster Cone or Tube Winders.
- 3-Saco-Lowell Vertical Openers.
- 100-44" Draper Model E Looms.
- 12-80" Draper Model L Sheetting Looms.

J. H. WINDLE & COMPANY
Providence, R. I.
231 S. Main St. Tel. Gaspee 6464

PERFEX FIBRE BROOMS

are well liked.

Men like 'em. Women like 'em. They all like them. They are not bulky nor unwieldy and do not twist in the hands.

BATSON

Box 841 Greenville, S. C.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.

NEW, REBUILT AND USED TEXTILE MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

512 W. Fourth Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Phone 3-8841

1064-90 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.

C. E. LUTTRELL & COMPANY

Textile Machinery and Supplies

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
"Textile Center of the South"

FOR SALE

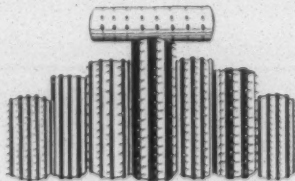
- 1—66" Windle Doubler.
- 1—P&W 64" Inspecting Mach., "Detroit," glass top illuminated.
- 2—Sargent Yarn Conditioning Machines, motor drive.
- 1—Singer for Narrow Fabrics, double singe and brush.
- 1—Toledo no spring, portable Scale, 150 lb. dial, platform 21" x 28½".
- Slasher Cylinders, copper, 6', 5' and 3' diam.
- 2—Rubber Quetch Rolls, 64½" face, 8" and 6" diam.

BOBBINS, SPOOLS, SUPPLIES

**BT
S**

BAY STATE TEXTILE CO.
220 HARTWELL STREET • FALL RIVER, MASS.

WE BUILD
TEXTILE
APRONS



TEXTILE
MACHINERY
and SUPPLIES

TROY WHITEHEAD MACHINERY COMPANY

Box 1694

Charlotte, N. C.

Phone 3-9831

WANTED

A Practical Card Room Second Hand in modern, up-to-date mill, located in South Carolina. Good chance for promotion for ambitious man. Address correspondence to "F. P.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

Opening for Assistant Superintendent and quality man on night duty in medium sized mill on dobbie goods. Prefer expert loom fixer who has had experience in managing help. Address

"Assistant Superintendent,"
c/o Textile Bulletin.

Specialists



We make and sell
only the best in
Leather Belting, Mill
Strapping and Loop
Pickers. Agents for
the famous Dayton
Pickers and Specialties.

**GREENVILLE BELTING
COMPANY**

Manufacturers of Leather Belting
Phone 2218 (Day) 3916 (Nite)

EATON & BROWN
Patent Attorneys

1206 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg. Washington, D. C.

Paul B. Eaton
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Carding or Spinning. Have had ten years' experience as carder and spinner on cotton and rayons. Can furnish good references. Address "Box B-12," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Overseer carding now employed wants change. 34 years of age, family small children and wife; 10 years' experience Overseer Carding. High school, one year college and I. C. S. course. Good references. Address "Confidential," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Good Draper Loom Fixer for Model E looms, 2-harness work with filling feelers making sheeting. North Georgia mill; good pay to right man. Give reference and experience in first letter. Address "Loomfixer," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Textile Salesman to handle a reputable line leather belting and strapping. Territory, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, or any parts of same. Full or part time. Commission basis. Address P. O. Box 244, Greer, S. C.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Carding. 36 years of age; 15 years' experience. Now employed. Class 3-A. Good references. Write "Carder," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Executive position. I am a certified public accountant. Have had nine years' experience in installing Cost Systems in the textile industry. Have been employed as Office Manager for two years by a group of textile mills. I was also employed for two years as General Manager of a plant. Am 34 years old. Write "Accountant," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Cloth Room Overseer. 39 years' experience on all kinds of cloth. Draft exempt. Write "Box W-61," c/o Textile Bulletin.

FIRST CLASS ROLLER COVERER wants job with some good cotton mill. Write "Box 542," c/o Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER WANTS to change for day work. 15 years' experience as carder and spinner. Married and sober. Can give good references. Age 42. Write "V. J.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position by man with 12 years' experience as clothroom foreman on sheeting, drills, drapery, damask, and upholstery fabrics. Practical experience cotton carding, spinning and weaving. I. C. S. man. Age 52, good health, no bad habits. References. Write "Box C. F.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SELLING AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

CURRAN & BARRY

320 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

WELLINGTON SEARS CO.

65 WORTH STREET NEW YORK

Representing 18 mills—merchandising 25,000 fabrics

*Industrial Fabrics—Garment Fabrics
Towels and Toweling—Drapery and Upholstery
Fine Cottons—Rayon*

BRANCHES

Boston	Atlanta	St. Louis	San Francisco
Philadelphia	Chicago	New Orleans	Los Angeles

Domestic

Export

Merchandising

Joshua L. Baily & Company

40 WORTH STREET NEW YORK

NEISLER MILLS CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

66-68 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

ISELIN-JEFFERSON COMPANY

90 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

■ ■ ■

We will welcome the opportunity to discuss
your problems of merchandising and distribution

Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Large Government orders have drawn a major share of attention in the cotton goods market during the past fortnight. Flare parachute cloth for the Army and 50 million yards of sandfly bar are the two main items.

Military commitments have monopolized practically the entire movement of goods. More and more contracts coming out of the various Quartermaster Corps depots, together with other priority rated items, are being absorbed as the weeks pass.

Since this tempo has kept up in recent weeks, mills are rapidly getting to the point of being sold up through the first quarter of 1943.

Army demands for goods from cotton textile mills are following along with the plans for expanding the force from 4,250,000 men to a personnel of 7,500,000. Recent requests for textiles bear out this belief, as well as, the contention that all types of fabrics are equally important in this world-wide conflict.

Excitement over the placement of these large contracts has subsided somewhat, following the long period of waiting, and mills are now taking orders in their stride. A good amount of business is being negotiated quietly, but the undertone reflects the huge amount of yardage that is involved in these transactions.

Large demands for certain types of cotton textiles has necessitated switching to others, with the result that a tightening in supplies of all kinds of cloth is now taking place all along the line.

Inquiries for merchandise have been persistently strong, both from holders of priority rated orders and regular civilian consumers. The latter classification again failed to receive any attention worthy of comment, and buyers accustomed to the treatment took the situation stoically.

A reluctance on the part of some selling houses to take on commitments too far ahead is evident, buyers state. Until the Government completes the greater part of its purchasing program, mills are believed unwilling to distribute to regular users in any large amounts.

Varied views have been expressed with respect to the uses to which the parachute cloth can be put, how much yardage is involved, and what disposition will be made of the unused portion of the yarn.

One opinion, however, appears quite general, and that is that the mills will not pull out the warps now on the looms, but will continue weaving until they have provided a certain amount of their contracts, or else continue operating until a certain date. Many believe that the Government has already made provisions to take up the cloth in process and not let looms remain idle or abruptly cut off.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

fabrics for diversified uses

1410 BROADWAY

44 LEONARD STREET

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

NEW YORK

Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—Sales of cotton yarns during October for both military and civilian purposes were reported to be substantially increased over those a year ago. Sale yarn production is up approximately 25 per cent as compared with October, 1941, but output averaged less per spindle last month than in July, and falls still further below that of the past April.

Reports indicate that the reduction of sale yarn output efficiency is most pronounced in the higher-grade yarns, carded as well as combed, and this is where production can least be spared. This seems to reflect the change that has come over the yarn mill labor supply situation since the early part of the year, and also the effect of price regulations.

The sale yarn industry has seldom or never been confronted with more uncertainty than it is at present. Spinners have reacted generally to this condition by limiting the degree to which they will agree to deliveries beyond Jan. 1, 1943. It is to be expected that the trend now being witnessed will continue at least through the first quarter of next year.

Spinners who distribute directly to consumers are reported as having an advantage over those selling through intermediate distributors, in that they have a ready market for all the civilian yarn they can produce and by selling direct they save the commission. It is indicated that numerous buyers are now offering business to direct sellers for the first time, trying to establish connections especially with sources whose product is of uniform quality and whose delivery arrangements can be relied on. It also is explained, however, that such connections are difficult to make because Government contracts are first taken care of, and regular customers have to be accommodated when possible.

On business taken from civilian consumers, most spinners of coarse carded ply yarns seem to be anxious to avoid obligating themselves for new deliveries beyond 90 days. This includes some sources which, according to local reports, need additional orders quickly.

But, veteran suppliers predict that by mid-winter the wanted deliveries in this carded group of counts will have become more difficult to get. That is, civilian buyers should be taking steps now to protect their probable needs through next March.

It is estimated that upward of 5,600,000 pounds of high-break combed cotton yarn will be needed to make the 50 million yards of mosquito netting on which the Army recently received bids.

J. W. Valentine & Co., Inc.


Selling Agents

40 Worth St. New York City


Southern Representative

T. HOLT HAYWOOD

612 S. Main St. Winston-Salem, N. C.

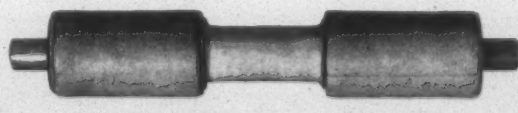


GUM ARABIC
GUM KARAYA
 (INDIAN GUM)
GUM TRAGACANTH
LOCUST BEAN GUM
 ...
JAPAN WAX
 ...
CASEIN



PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., INC.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
82 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. **HANOVER 2-3750**
Representatives:
 CHICAGO: J. H. DELAMAR & SON, 160 E. ILLINOIS ST.
 NEW ENGLAND: P. A. HOUGHTON, INC., BOSTON, MASS.
 PHILADELPHIA: R. PELTZ & CO., 36 KENILWORTH ST.

SELF-WEIGHTED WOOD TOP ROLLS



The inexpensive long draft system, for use on either cotton or spun rayon

Made to correct weight for your yarns
 Covered with Leather or with DAYCO (Tempered)
 Roll Covering

*Sample rolls or data upon request
 See or Write*

John P. Batson, P. O. Box 841, Greenville, S. C.
 SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

— FOR —

ROY NOBLE

P. O. BOX 137 NEW BEDFORD, MASS.



For Maximum Economy in Production
Use "GREENSBORO" Reeds

Greensboro
Loom Reed Co.

Greensboro, N. C.

Phone 5678

Heddles
Heddle Frames
Reeds

Walker Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Ruth and Atlantic Streets ♦ Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Office: 11 Perry Road, Greenville, S. C.
R. T. OSTEEN, Representative

If it's QUALITY SERVICE and ACCURACY you require to RECONDITION YOUR SPINNING TWISTER FLYER and DRAWING FRAME STEEL ROLLS, CALL

THE NORLANDER MACHINE COMPANY

York Road ♦ Tel. 1084 ♦ Gastonia, N. C.

We are also specialists in all kinds of FLYER and SPINDLE repairs and manufacture flyer pressers

OUR MOTTO: QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM COST
Has realized thousands of repeated orders

The Cotton Textile Industry's Problems and Needs

(Continued from Page 8)

pound. Such a differential; or anything approaching it, will place the American industry at a hopeless disadvantage in foreign competition. A rapid expansion of the textile industries of China, India and Latin America would be inevitable. And England of course would be expected to resume her high position in world textile trade.

The result for us would be a two-edged sword. No export trade in cotton textiles could be maintained except through high Government subsidies. But, in addition to this, our own home market would require a degree of protection greater than we have previously had if the industry is to continue to operate.

Wage Differences

In addition to the higher price paid for cotton American mills will, at the war's conclusion, be paying wages from two to ten times higher than the wages paid in other countries. If post-war policy contemplates a lowering of tariff protection and a reduction of trade barriers from the point of view of established practice the vulnerability of our industry is obvious to anyone. *If that sequence of events is permitted to occur without any offsetting developments American industry is doomed to an eventual depression more serious than that of 1931-32 or 1938.*

We certainly do not wish to find refuge in wage cutting, or in slashing the price of cotton. Fortunately there is an alternative refuge in our own resourcefulness and ingenuity in raising cotton to higher levels of peace-time consumption in the United States. For this task we must employ as never before the twin magicians of science and promotion.

During the past few years approximately 650,000 bales of cotton have gone annually into the production of automobile tires. A few years ago, probably not more than five or six, a high tenacity rayon suitable for tires did not even exist. Not until about two years ago was it even heard of outside of technical circles. Yet during the past few weeks we have witnessed the amazing spectacle of the repudiation of cotton tire cord for Army purposes, and the ordering of an enormous expansion of rayon production even at the cost of diverting eight or nine million pounds of strategic war materials in order to supply the Army with rayon cord tires.

No Facts To Offer

Those who are familiar with the tire situation know that this development promises to wipe out at one stroke ten per cent of America's normal peace-time consumption of cotton. For the purposes of this statement I express no judgment whatever as to the merits of that decision. But I can say that it involves fierce controversy and a deplorable lack of scientific evidence. Cotton was put on the defensive in this instance, and may have lost a major battle in its history, not necessarily because it was inferior for a given purpose but because it did not have the verified facts of the type which were essential to win its acceptance under the prevailing circumstances. Science, working impartially and unfettered on this problem,

might have saved the American farmer and the American industry untold millions.

Science, to do the job that should be done for cotton, must begin on the farm with the breeding, the cultivation, and the preparation for ginning. Next, it is needed in the analysis and in the chemical and physical treatment of the raw fibers. It is needed in the blending of selected fibers to assure predetermined yarn qualities. It is needed in the refinement of machinery and in the mechanical aspects of all degrees of processing. It is needed both in the materials and in the methods of finishing for the dual purpose of utility and fashion variety.

Nurtured by science in this manner through its entire life history, cotton can be transformed and revolutionized beyond our present dreams. We will not then have to worry greatly about what to do with two or three million bales of surplus cotton, or the inroads of foreign competition.

Promotion Important

But where science leaves off promotion must begin. In a time like this cotton promotion cannot be defined as merchandising effort. Cotton promotion now is the building of faith in cotton. It fosters an understanding, a knowledge of its qualities, an appreciation of its charm and usefulness. It would remove the old fallacy that cotton is to be taken for granted; that it is for the poor and-like the poor, always with us—something to be used only under necessity, and to be escaped whenever something new is offered to take its place.

Just as we cannot afford to delay action in the protection and advancement of cotton until we come to the bridge, so we cannot afford to delay action, at least in our thinking, regarding certain other bridges which lie ahead. It does not bode well for the future of America to be constantly hearing on all sides the doctrine that we are being borne along by irresistible trends; that capitalism and private enterprise will go down; that state socialism is unavoidable; that the familiar freedoms will perish, and that the world will never be the same again.

It may of course be that these things will happen. Certainly many changes will occur. *But they should not happen merely because people say they are inevitable. He who accepts the inevitable will certainly get it.* To say that something ominous is going to happen, and that we might as well make up our minds to like it and proceed to adapt ourselves to it is nothing more than defeatism. It is utterly erosive and deteriorating to the mortal fiber of the state. It denies the efficacy of faith and repudiates the courage of conviction which is based on reason and logic.

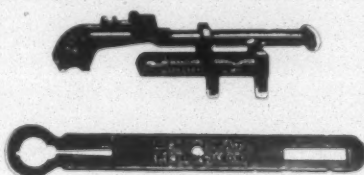
The pendulum of history has never yet stopped for long to conform to the notions of any one group or any one philosophy. We must not confuse the theories and the methods and the concessions which are necessary to the winning of this war with the theories and the methods which are essential to the maintenance of the democratic state after the war is over. Let every man retain his sense of individual sovereignty as an integral part of state sovereignty. Let every man retain his attachment to his personal values. Their temporary submergence by war does not mean that they are futile and meaningless forever. They are our only defense against what people are calling the "inevitable."

Cramerton Award Commemorated

As a souvenir of its receipt of the Army-Navy "E" Sept. 18, 1942, the Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C., have issued a very handsome book.

It is profusely illustrated with photographs taken at the time of the award and carries a stenographic report of the proceeding. Numerous pictures of the mill and village are shown. The name of every employee of the mill is listed in the book and each will receive a copy of it.

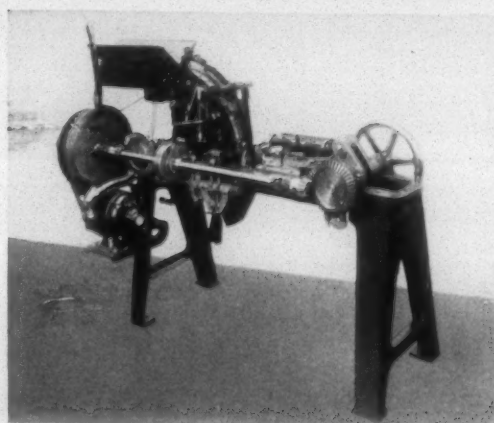
Listed also are former employees now in the armed services and there are five pages containing reproductions of press notices.



Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.



THE TYPE K BOBBIN STRIPPER

HIGH CLEANING CAPACITY
Protects barrel and finish. Usually pays for itself in one year—always within 18 months.

Complete information promptly furnished upon request

The **Terrell Machine Co., Inc.**
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd. . . . Hamilton and Montreal, Canada
James F. Notman . . . Needham, Mass.—N. E. States
E. W. S. Jasper, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.—Penn., N. J. and N. Y.
Geo. Thomas & Co. . . . Manchester, England.—European Agt.

TWIN WIRE HEDDLES

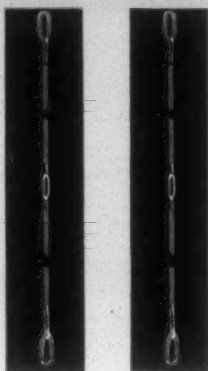
for every type of weaving

Call on Watson-Williams for twin wire heddles. For scores of years, Watson-Williams have maintained a record for quality and precision of heddle manufacture. Send a sample order today.

WATSON - WILLIAMS

MANUFACTURING CO.
Millbury, Mass. Leicester, Mass.

SOUTHERN OFFICE:
W. F. Daboll, 810 Woodside Bldg.,
Greenville, S. C.



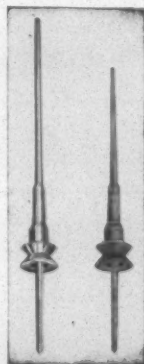
PATENTED

PLUSH COVERED SCAVENGER ROLLS

Pick up better, strip easier, will keep flutes clean, last longer. Ply lays in opposite direction from center to facilitate stripping.

FULLY COVERED BY PATENT NO. 2,234,779
AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. F. ROSE & COMPANY · Maiden, N. C.



We Make

LONG Blade Spindles

from

SHORT Blade Spindles

by new perfected method of electric welding, and guarantee all spindles not to break under running conditions.

We also change Acorns and Whorls sizes to mill specifications.

GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS

W. Franklin Ave. Ext., Gastonia, N. C.



Is the Traveler You Want
Hard to Get?



If deliveries are bad on a certain size and style of traveler you need, and your priority rating doesn't help much, Victor can frequently offer an available substitute that is not only as good, but will sometimes improve your production. Ask a Victor representative.

Victor Ring Traveler Company

1733 Inverness Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Tel. Vernon 2330

173 W. Franklin Ave.
Gastonia, N. C.
Tel. 247

There Will Always Be a Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 12)

First, research on breeding should be continued and the results of this research should be applied extensively through co-operative agencies.

Second, the raw material as it comes to the mill can very definitely be improved by better handling from the field through the cotton gin. This can be accomplished only by the concerted efforts of research-minded men, through the use of scientific methods, and by the correlated efforts of the various groups now established to safeguard the cotton industry as well as the cotton textile industry.

Third, each manufacturing process should be the object of continued study and possible improvement. The textile machinery manufacturers should co-operate with the mills in developing machinery which will give a more uniform product faster and with greater efficiency.

Fourth, economic research should be conducted and an even more vigorous publicity campaign be launched. From the economic research should come information about possible new markets, and the advertising should be used so as to reach these markets effectively.

Fifth, and most neglected, is the study of the physics and chemistry of the fiber. This work must be greatly extended since it is only through such an approach that the cotton fiber may be tailored to a specified need. Much fundamental work must yet be done on the constitution and properties of this raw material. For example, if we could improve the extensibility or elasticity of cotton, this audience is well aware of what far-reaching results would come from such a discovery. Without a doubt improvements can be made in such features as crease resistance, flex life, resistance to abrasion, draping quality of the fabrics, hand or feel, and appearance of certain fabrics. Cotton can be made to replace linen and certain of the best fibers and enter fields where it has never been heretofore.

Already At Work

There are a number of agencies at work at present in such studies. They are doing splendid work on relatively small appropriations and are nominally co-operating at this time. It is to be hoped that this co-operation may be accelerated.

There is an appreciable time lag between beginning a research program and producing useful results. Most any worth-while research program we set up will call for painstaking, scientific investigation, and this of necessity takes time. It is obvious that the answers to our questions or the desired results will not be easily found, for products or processes easily found have long since become commonplace. Pursuing a research problem is not like putting up a building. You can't follow a set of blueprints. Although your objective is kept before you all the time, you must travel up many avenues and approaches, only to find a number of them have dead ends. Many interesting things of possible value are encountered all along the way, however. Yes, research of necessity takes times, but when a well-defined program is diligently followed there can be no doubt as to the future of the industry pursuing such a program.

OBITUARY

WALTER T. HAM

Walter T. Ham, 51, an overseer at the Clara Mill of the Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp., Gastonia, N. C., for the past 13 years, died recently after an illness of several months. He is survived by his wife and nine children.

JOHN A. MITCHELL

John Archer Mitchell, 45-year-old senior vice-president of the Jordan Mills, Columbus, Ga., died of a heart attack at his home in Columbus Oct. 25.

He was found dead several hours after retiring with the complaint that he felt as if he were taking a cold.

JAMES M. BARKSDALE

James McCarley Barksdale, 59, who was secretary of Lydia Cotton Mills at Clinton, S. C., many years before becoming connected with the textile supply business of Norris Bros., died recently. He had retired from business about six years ago. He leaves his widow, three brothers and a sister.

ROBERT K. WILBURN

Robert K. Wilburn, 68, retired Inman (S. C.) Mills employee, died recently following three years of declining health.

A resident of the Inman Mills community for the past 42 years, Mr. Wilburn was overseer of the plant's card room at the time of his retirement last March.

DUDLEY R. LUTTRELL

Dudley Richard Luttrell, 81, retired textile executive, died at his Jacksonville, Ala., home recently after being in poor health for several years.

Mr. Luttrell lived for many years in Oxford, where he was affiliated with the Southern Mills Corp. He later was associated with the Linen Thread Co. of Anniston.

THOMAS L. LEDWELL

Thomas Lee Ledwell of Salisbury, N. C., died recently after being ill for the past two months.

Mr. Ledwell, who was 54 years of age, was superintendent of the Rowan Cotton Mills in Salisbury. Prior to that, he was associated with the Johnston Mfg. Co. at Charlotte, N. C., for 12 years.

DAVID GESSNER, JR.

David Gessner, Jr., assistant treasurer of the Gessner Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., died Oct. 15 after a brief illness. His father is David Gessner, president and founder of the David Gessner Mfg. Co., manufacturers of cloth finishing machinery. The younger Gessner, son of David and Gertrude (Gunter) Gessner, was born in Worcester and graduated from the Textile School of Cottbus, Germany, and the Philadelphia Textile School. He was a member of Phi Psi Fraternity. Besides his parents he is survived by his wife, Margaret Jean, and a son, David Marshall Gessner.

"WAR IN THE SPINNING ROOM!"

Today's all-out people's war reaches to all corners of the globe . . . even into your Spinning Room, where speed is as vital as victory itself! Dary's job is to keep spinning production rolling in high by supplying high speed Travelers . . . superior Travelers made by skilled workmen, using Dary's famous 45 year old process that means unequalled Ring Travelers for today's "high-pressure" manufacturing!

See a Dary representative TODAY!

THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass.

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, Box 843, Greenville, S. C.

JOHN H. O'NEILL, Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

H. REID LOCKMAN, Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.



J. N. PEASE & COMPANY

ENGINEERS - ARCHITECTS

JOHNSTON BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Center of the South's Full-Fashioned Hosiery Industry
Is The Logical

Distributing Point and Branch Location

For Concerns That Sell to the

SOUTHERN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CONSIDER THESE FACTS:

CHARLOTTE is the center of the Carolinas where are located nearly two-thirds of all the spindles, two-thirds of all the looms and almost half of the knitting machines in the South.

NORTH CAROLINA is now the first State in knit goods manufacture in the South, with Tennessee second.

CHARLOTTE is headquarters for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Southern Textile Association, North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association.

In CHARLOTTE are located the Southern Shops of Whitin Machine Works, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Saco-Lowell Shops, and Parks-Cramer Co.; and the Southern Laboratories of nationally known chemical and dyestuffs manufacturers.

CHARLOTTE has more full-fashion knitting machines than any other city in the South.

CHARLOTTE has modern office buildings, and warehouse facilities.

CHARLOTTE is connected with all the important textile points in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia by hard surface highways.

CHARLOTTE is only an overnight train trip from New York.

CHARLOTTE is on the Eastern Air Lines with 6 planes to carry mail and passengers.

CHARLOTTE is but an overnight ride by train to a population of over 15,000,000 people.

CHARLOTTE has two National Banks, two large Trust Companies and the Carolinas Branch of the Federal Reserve System.

For Further Information Write

THE CHARLOTTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE WELCOMES YOU AT ALL TIMES
CHARLOTTE IS THE FRIENDLY CITY



CARECO
ONE-PIECE
FURNACE LINING
Reg. U.S. TRADE MARK Pat. Off.
For
REPAIRING
or
LINING

LONGER LASTING BOILER FURNACES

"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.
Hartsville, S. C.

A PLASTIC LINING USED IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK



TELEPHONE 729 WORKS: N. MARIETTA ST.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

TEXTILE MACHINERY PARTS

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

BALING PRESS



Motor Drive, Silent Chain,
Center of Screw.

Push Button Control — Re-
versing Switch with limit
stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere
you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will
tell you more about them.

DUNNING & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., Inc.
328 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Savings On Picking-Motion Parts

(Continued from Page 14)

years on some looms. For all-around service, less-troubling adjustments and economical factors this strap reigns supreme. If a fixer finds one of these straps damaged, the most common breakage (which is rare) will be torn out hole ends, or rivets coming out and allowing the end packing to be severely worn or loosening and falling free. In either case, check the loom for pick choking. When a choking pick is pronounced, something must eventually give. If the plug (end packing) falls free, and it is still in fairly good shape, it can be reseated and tightened by inserting a better rivet. If the plug is chewed up considerably and useless, a new plug can be made from good scrap leather by shaping in a vise. If the strap is broken along the sides or the ends torn out, better discard and replace with a new part.

Wooden sweep straps can be made from various hardwoods, such as dogwood, maple, hickory, etc. Cut the material in proper length, drill in the corresponding holes and fit a leather plug in one end as shown in the lower strap, Figure 7. If plugs later become damaged, a new plug is quickly placed in. If leather is scarce, cut a plug from wood and cover the outer surface with leather. One suggestion is not to run wood against wood. Cushion the pressure with leather.

On these improvised sweep straps, if one side should break, the opposite side can still be used. One large weaving plant has these strips made in hundreds, and fixers are furnished with a pack of 12 at a time to avoid frequent calls in the supply room. If his section is kept in good shape, such a supply will last between four to eight months.

Soaking wood straps and sticks in special oils for the purpose is not an absolute requirement, but such treatment will increase the wearing qualities and life by many months. If soaking is done, place approximately a 30-day supply of parts in the oil at one time, making sure to remove all stock before a new batch goes into the oil.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Buys Firm

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of loom harness equipment, recently purchased the business of J. F. Johnson & Co. of Philadelphia. For the past 32 years J. F. Johnson & Co. have been manufacturing precision tools, ordnance gauges and special machinery.

The equipment and most of the employees have been moved into the Steel Heddle building, where the business will be greatly enlarged under the supervision of J. F. Johnson.

Knotwood *Metallic* FEED APRONS

POSITIVE DRIVE * FIREPROOF * LAST INDEFINITELY

U.S. PAT. 2258035
SJÖSTRÖM MACHINE CO.,
EVERETT MILLS, LAWRENCE, MASS.
TEL., ATLANTA JACKSON

M. BRADFORD HODGES
Southern Representative
ATLANTA, GA. 3845

Paul B. Seydel Passes

Paul B. Seydel, 58, president of Seydel, Woolley & Co., textile chemists, died recently in an Atlanta, Ga., hospital.

Mr. Seydel was prominent as a chemist and manufacturer throughout America and in other countries. He was born in Brussels, but gave up his Belgian citizenship shortly after coming to America in 1904, soon after he was graduated from the University of Brussels with a science degree.

He founded the Atlanta Compound Co., which later moved to Jersey City, N. J., and for a while lived in Nitro, W. Va., where a branch of his company was located. The firm changed its name to the Seydel Chemical Co. He returned to Atlanta in 1923, where with Vassar Woolley, Sr., he organized the firm now known as Seydel, Woolley & Co., manufacturers of textile chemicals.

During World War I, Mr. Seydel was among the first to produce the process and the first to put on the market aniline oil, base for many dyes. Previously many such chemicals had been imported from Germany, and England's blockade during 1914-1915 created a shortage.

Mr. Seydel was perhaps most widely known as inventor of a process for making benzoic acid, now generally used in chemical laboratories throughout the country. He also discovered various chemical process now in wide use.

A. B. Carter, Inc., Wins Suit

The case of A. B. Carter, Inc., of Gastonia, N. C., manufacturers of the Boyce Weavers Knotters, against Knotters, Inc., L. W. Cloniger and W. A. Huffstickler, came up for trial in the United States District Court at Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1942, and by consent of the parties, the court held the patents on the Boyce Weavers Knotters valid and infringed by the defendants.

An order was signed assessing damages against the defendants, and an injunction was ordered enjoining the defendants from further infringement of the patents on the Boyce Weavers Knotters. The acts complained of by the plaintiff consisted in the allegation that the defendants had used parts in the repair of knotters which were not manufactured by A. B. Carter, Inc., and that the defendants had sold parts which were not genuine parts manufactured by the Mill Devices Co., Division of A. B. Carter, Inc.

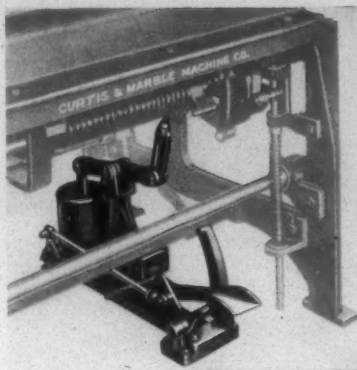
RALPH E. LOPER CO. INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

GREENVILLE, S. C. FALL RIVER, MASS.

SPECIALIZING
IN TEXTILE COSTS
AND OPERATING
METHODS FOR
MORE THAN A
QUARTER OF
A CENTURY

COST SYSTEMS
WORK LOAD STUDIES
PAY ROLL CONTROLS
COST REDUCTION SURVEYS
SPECIAL REPORTS

LEWIS AIR LIFT



for use on
**FOLDING
MACHINES**

WITH WOMEN increasingly replacing men as folding machine operators, textile mills and finishing plants are faced with the problem of making their mechanical

equipment easier to operate, as well as keeping it at top-notch efficiency to meet the present challenge of production.

The Lewis Pneumatic Table-Lift eliminates the conventional foot treadle and the heavy work of raising the folding machine table by foot. This is especially hard on folders of larger than 4 or 5-inch capacity.

This Lift is operated by compressed air, usually available in mills and finishing plants—where not available a compressor can be supplied.

Ask Us More About It!



Philadelphia's Popular Hotel

"Nearest Everything"

13th and Chestnut Streets



400
Outside Rooms
each
with bath
and
circulating ice water

Convenient to R. R.
and Bus Stations

Moderate Rates

ADELPHIA HOTEL

VICTOR I. HENDRICKS, Manager

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS, Abington, Mass. Offices at Boston, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; K. J. Pederson, 2243 Selwyn Ave. (Tel. 2-2908), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5559. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., P. O. Box 58, Roosevelt Park Annex, Detroit, Mich. 7 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Room 714, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Room 309, Jahncke Bldg., 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; 619 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 312 Keller Bldg., Houston, Tex.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; C. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARKANSAS CO., Inc., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 83 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATWOOD MACHINE CO., Stonington, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Fred Sails, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 408 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep.: George B. Wilkinson, 613 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARIUM REDUCTION CORP., S. Charleston, W. Va. Sou. Distributors: American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.; F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C.

BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, Inc., 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 318 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.

BAY STATE TEXTILE CO., 220 Hartwell St., Fall River, Mass. N. C. Agt., John Graham Webb, P. O. Box 344, Hillsboro, N. C. Phone 127-B.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1980 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

BEST & CO., Inc., EDWARD H., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: W. C. Hames, 185 Pinecrest Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 5974; Ralph Gossett, William J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C., Phone 150.

BOND CO., CHAS., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: John C. Turner, 107 16th St., N.W., Phone Hemlock 2113, Atlanta, Ga.; Harold C. Smith, Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO., Works and Offices, 632 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.; Warehouse, 815 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: W. B. Uhler, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, LaGrange, Ga.

BRADLEY FLYER & REPAIR CO., 1318 W. Second Ave., Gastonia, N. C.

BREWERTON, E. H., 1019 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

BROOKLYN PERFEX CORP., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Repr.: John Batson, Box 841, Greenville, S. C.

BROWN CO., THE DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore; Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Flowden; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.; Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia Mill Supply Co.; Chattanooga, Tenn., James Supply Co.; Spartanburg, S. C., Montgomery & Crawford.

BRYANT ELECTRIC CO., 625-27 E. Franklin Ave., Gastonia, N. C.

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. C. A. Schier, W. A. Bentel, W. J. Kelly, Jr., George S. McCarty, T. A. Martin, George Rodgers, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. V. Wells, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lawrence Newman, Claude V. Day, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. A. Brittain, 3526 Cliff Rd., Birmingham, Ala.; Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Nelson A. Fisher, 1540 Elmdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CARTER TRAVELER CO., Gastonia, N. C. R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 2106 S. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex., Texas and Arkansas; Eastern Rep. (including Canada): C. E. Herrick, 44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.; European Rep.: Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Peter S. Gilchrist, Jr., Rep.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Box 127, Phone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C.; Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Phone 3192, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Geo. B. Moore, Box 481, Phone 822, Spartanburg, S. C.; Boyce L. Estes, Box 325, Phone 469, LaGrange, Ga.; Gordon W. Enloe, P. O. Box 351, Gadsden, Ala.; Harold P. Goler, 900 Woodside Bldg., Tel. 3713, Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer and Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Bonded Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Textile Products Distributing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.; Industrial Chemicals, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., Gastonia, N. C.

COLE MFG. CO., R. D., Newnan, Ga.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 Southeastern Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO., 72 Cambridge St., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Greenville, S. C., 1000 Woodside Bldg., W. F. Woodward, Tel. 3336; Dallas, Tex., O. T. Daniels, care Textile Supply Co.; Philadelphia, Pa., 794 Drexel Bldg., J. A. Fitzsimmons; New York, N. Y., 200 Fifth Ave., F. C. Bryant.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agts.: M. Bradford Hodges, 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Jesse Hodges, 1336 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; John H. O'Neill, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Reid Lockman, P. O. Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.

DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO., Dayton, O. Sou. Reps.: William L. Morgan, P. O. Box 846, Greenville, S. C.; J. O. Cole, P. O. Box 846, Greenville, S. C.; Thomas W. Meighan, 1149 St. Charles Place, Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Jobbers: Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Young & Van Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Industrial Supply, Inc., LaGrange, Ga.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; T. A. Sizemore, 525 Grove St., Salisbury, N. C.

DETERGENT PRODUCTS CO., 494 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. Offices at: Columbia, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Texarkana, Ark., Columbus, Ga.

DODENHOFF CO., W. D., 619 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: John Ellison, Box 91, Greensboro, N. C.; Otis A. Zachary, Box 436, Atlanta, Ga.; Spencer W. Sparks, Chattanooga Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. Hunter Long, Box 485, Tampa, Fla.; O. L. Carter, 619 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C. New England Sales Rep.: Herbert A. Derry, 94 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 242 Forsyth St., S.W., W. M. Mitchell.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Electrochemicals Dept., Main Office, Wilmington, Del.; Charlotte Office, 414 S. Church St., I.e. Roy Kennette, Dist. Sales Mgr., Reps.: J. L. Moore, Technical Man; N. P. Arnold, 2386 Alston Dr., Atlanta, Ga., Technical Service Man; O. S. McCullers, 208 McPherson Lane, Greenville, S. C., Tech. Repr.

EATON & BROWN, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plant, 118½ W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.; George Field, Mgr.; Clifton E. Watson, Mgr. Sou. Sales, Wm. S. Taylor, Supl., Charlotte Plant, Box 2036, Tel. 8-7593; Arthur W. Harris, Harris Mfg. Co., Agt., P. O. Box 1982, Phone Main 2643, Atlanta, Ga.; Alvin Braley, Southwest Supply Co., Agt., P. O. Box 286, Phone 170, Itasca, Tex.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., and Allen Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 8908-18 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: John E. Fox, 1011 W. Palmer St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. C. Aycock, 911 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass. Sou. Offices, 509 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FULBRIGHT LABORATORIES, Inc., 205-6-7 Latonia Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. C. O. Fulbright.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS, P. O. Box 1726, Atlanta, Ga.

GASTONIA BELTING & SUPPLY CO., Gastonia, N. C.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1217 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. J. W. Lassiter, Sou. Sales Mgr.; Frank W. Reagan, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: G. P. W. Black, 107 McPherson Lane, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, 97 Tacoma Circle, Asheville, N. C.; Guy H. Sowards, 2011 Fairview Road, Raleigh, N. C.; Hugh D. Brower, 2715 Lenox Road, Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Sturtevant, 219 E. Franklin St., Office No. 5, Richmond, Va.; Dudley H. R. Wigg, 403-404 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Res. Mgr., Law and Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; Dave B. Smith, Charlotte, N. C. Combustion Engineers, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.; J. E. Campbell, Charlotte, N. C.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 435 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 2459 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga., Tel. 125; W. G. Hamner, Gastonia, N. C., Tel. 229; Ralph Gossett, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C., Tel. 150; Wm. J. Moore, P. O. Box 1523, Greenville, S. C., Tel. 150.

GLOBE WOVEN BELTING CO., 1396-1398 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Sales Rep.: William A. Prince, Hendersonville, N. C.

GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, Franklin Ave., Ext., Gastonia, N. C.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Greensboro, N. C. Phone 5678. Geo. A. McFeters, Mgr., Phone 2-0205. A. A. "Red" Brame, Repr.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. M. Wright, Greenville, S. C.; W. G. Robertson, Jr., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Zweifel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

H. & P. SPOOL & BOBBIN CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Distributors: The Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Columbus Iron Works Co., Supply Dept., Columbus, Ga.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Rep.: L. M. Boes, Box 517, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 303 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Brinkley, Gen. Sales Mgr., Sou. Div., 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: C. L. Elgert, 7 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.; T. E. Hansen, Box 398, Glen Allen, Va.; S. P. Schweyer, 302½ Otteray Drive, P. O. Box 1507, High Point, N. C.; C. G. Schultze, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. L. Brooks, 100 Jones Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2788 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Ga.; V. C. Shaden, P. O. Box 935, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. W. Byrnes, 701 N. San Jacinto, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Reid, 212 Lamont Drive, Decatur, Ga. (Size Demonstrator); W. C. McManis, Textile Sales Dept., 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. A. Isenberg, Lubrication Engineer, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Phone Liberty 1875, Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Sou. Agent; S. W. Reps.: Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.; J. Floyd Childs, 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Carl M. Moore, 833 York St., Gastonia, N. C.

IDEAL MACHINE CO., Bessemer City, N. C.

JACOBS MFG. CO., THE E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Executive, W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C.; Sou. Sales Mgr., S. B. Henderson, P. O. Box 133, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Service Mgr., Dan B. Griffin, P. O. Box 480, Griffin, Ga.; Asst. Sou. Service Mgr., H. McM. Bush, 701 Simpson St., Greensboro, N. C.; Sou. Subsidiary, The E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp., Box 544, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; The Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

JENKINS METAL SHOP, Gastonia, N. C.

JOHNSON CHEMICAL CO., Statesville Ave., Charlotte, N. C., P. O. Box 1418, Stephen J. Hawes, Norman P. Dort.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Claude B. Iler, Sou. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: C. C. Switzer, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 924 Monticello Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.

KEYSTONE BELTING CO., 218 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: T. J. Digby, Jr., P. O. Box 244, Greer, S. C.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.; W. R. Sargent, P. O. Box 1044, Greenville, S. C.

LOPER CO., RALPH E., 500 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. New England Office, Buffington Bldg., Fall River, Mass.

MEADOWS MFG. CO., P. O. Box 4354, Atlanta, Ga.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MILL DEVICES CO., Gastonia, N. C. R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 2106 S. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex., Texas and Arkansas; Eastern Rep. (including Canada), C. E. Herrick, 44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.; European Rep., Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.

MORTON CHEMICAL CO., 2110 High Point Road, P. O. Box 368, Greensboro, N. C., Phone 6623. Jos. R. Morton, Pres.; W. H. McCormick, Jr., Sec. and Plant Mgr.; S. V. Valjavee, Chief Chemist, Greenville, S. C., Office, Room 312 Woodside Bldg., Phone 4400, P. O. Box 1197; Robert Buck, Mgr.

MILLER, BYRD, Manufacturers' Agent, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP., Gen. Office, Rector St., New York City. Julian T. Chase, Res. Mgr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Kenneth Mackenzie, Asst. to Res. Mgr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Salesmen: D. S. Moss, W. L. Barker, R. B. Murdoch, Harry L. Shinn, J. W. McCalla, A. R. Akers, 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; J. H. Shuford, Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; J. A. Parker, Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; H. A. Rodgers, 1006 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. Spratt, 1006 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. I. White, American Savings Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Jackson, Apt. 10-A, Country Club Apts., Columbus, Ga.; F. L. Feagle, Jr., Masonic Temple Bldg., New Orleans, La.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 354 Pine St., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., L. E. Taylor, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Otto Pratt, Union Mills, N. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. S. Johnstone, P. O. Box 993, Gastonia, N. C.

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Nashua, N. H. Sou. Reps.: Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Inc., Clinton, S. C.; W. G. Hamner, Box 267, Gastonia, N. C.; A. G. Murdaugh, Griffin, Ga.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C. Falls L. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

NOBLE ROY, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John P. Batson, P. O. Box 841, Greenville, S. C.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, York Road, Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn.

NORTH, FRANK G., Inc., P. O. Box 92, Marietta, Ga.; P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga. Reps.: W. W. Greer, P. O. Box 336, Greenville, S. C.; W. J. Greer, P. O. Box 305, Greenville, S. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Edwin W. Klumph and Cliff C. Myers, 121 E. 3rd St., Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff Smith, P. O. Box 671, Atlanta, Ga.

PABST SALES CO., 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: W. A. Pardue, 2721 Augusta Road, Greenville, S. C.; P. O. Box 1147, Sou. Warehouse, Textile Warehouse Co., Greenville, S. C.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

PEASE & CO., J. N., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PENICK & FORD, LTD., Inc., 426 Lexington Ave., New York City; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. P. G. Wear, Sou. Sales Mgr., 805 Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Almand, W. J. Kirby, Glenn M. Anderson, Atlanta Office; C. T. Lassister, Greensboro, N. C.; Guy L. Morrison, 902 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; T. H. Nelson, Charlotte, N. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

PIEDMONT PROCESSING CO., Belmont, N. C.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., Columbia Chemical Div., Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Dist. Sales Office, 615 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., James R. Simpson, Dist. Sales Mgr.

PRICE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Spartanburg, S. C.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO. (Group Accident and Health and Welfare Plans Div.), Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 815 Commercial Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

RAGAN RING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RAY CHEMICAL CO., 2816 S. Bldv., Charlotte, N. C.

ROHM & HAAS CO., 222 W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: P. H. Del Plaine, Dist. Mgr., 1109 Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Phone 2-3201; A. K. Haynes, 1811 Meadowdale Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Phone Atwood 2619.

ROY & SON CO., B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, Box 1045, Greenville, S. C., Jack Roy, Rep. Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agt.; Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves and Miles A. Comer, Selling Agts.; Greenville, S. C., H. P. Worth, Selling Agt.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHINGLE & GIBB LEATHER CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINCLAIR REFINING CO. Dist. Office: 578 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. State offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Columbia, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss. Industrial Reps.: P. W. Godard, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Lipscomb, Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Newsom, Tifton, Ga.; W. I. Crichton, Jackson, Miss.; J. O. Holt, Raleigh, N. C.; C. C. Nix, Charlotte, N. C.; L. E. Diltz, Walterboro, S. C.; J. F. Wheelchel, Greenville, S. C.; G. C. Kimbrough, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. A. Raiche, Memphis, Tenn.

SJOSTROM MACHINE CO., Lawrence, Mass.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal storage Corp., 817 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Branches: 212 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., H. O. Pierce, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Earl H. Walker, 1016½ Minerva Ave., Durham, N. C.; H. W. Causey, 215 Middleton Drive, Charlotte, N. C.; M. W. Fletcher, 2973 Hardman Court, Atlanta, Ga.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN LOOM-REED MFG. CO., Inc., Gaffney, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO., 512-514 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C. A. Benson Davis, Mgr.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 2000 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Southeastern Mgr.; L. A. Dillon, Asst. Southeastern Mgr. Sou. Reps.: George A. Dean, H. A. Mitchell, Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. T. O'Steen, Greenville, S. C.; H. F. Taylor, Jr., Monroe, N. C.; W. N. Dulaney, 12 Montevallo Lane, Birmingham, Ala.

STANDARD-COOSA-THATCHER CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Sales and Executive Offices, Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: W. S. Lawson, c/o Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. P. Rickman, c/o Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; N. P. Murphy, Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sales Reps.: A. Y. Bristol, 104 Maple Ave., Tel. Narberth 3795, Narberth, Pa.; G. R. Douglas, 707 Columbian Mutual Towers, Tel. 8-7117, Memphis, Tenn.; M. A. Hawkins, 8813 General Taylor St., Tel. Upton 6057-J, New Orleans, La.; H. C. Jones, c/o The Stanley Sales Co., 651 Humphries St., S.W., Tel. Main 4110, Atlanta, Ga.; W. D. Low, 17 West Brow Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. J. McLernon, 209 Hubbard St., San Antonio, Tex.; C. W. Lynch, 1836 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE-MFG. CO., Main Office and Plant, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro Office, Guilford Bank Bldg., Box 1917, Greensboro, N. C., C. W. Cain, Mgr.; Henry P. Goodwin, Sales and Service, Greenville Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Box 1899, Greenville, S. C., J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Asst. V.-Pres. and Mgr. of Southern Divisions; Davis L. Batson and Sam Zimmerman, Jr., Sales and Service, Atlanta Office and Plant, 268 McDonough Blvd., Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga., H. R. Gaffney, Mgr.; Vernon A. Graff, Asst. Mgr.; Barney R. Cole, Sales and Service, Southern Shuttles, a division of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 621 E. McBee Ave., Box 568, Greenville, S. C., J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Mgr.; Louis P. Batson, Director of Sales.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr., T. C. Davis; W. N. Kline, 17 Camille Ave., Greenville, S. C.; E. D. Estes, 1257 Durand Dr. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 1894, Greenville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. Dist. Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk Plants and Warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers: P. C. Bogart, Norfolk, Va.; D. L. Keys, S. Brooklyn Sta., Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Boebel, Roanoke, Va.; F. M. Edwards, Goldsboro, N. C.; W. P. Warner and R. L. Scott, Greensboro, N. C.; B. D. Heath and C. W. Meador, Charlotte, N. C.; J. S. Leonard, Greenville, S. C.; F. G. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.; L. C. Mitchum, Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Keiser, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; J. G. Myers, Birmingham, Ala.; P. H. Baker, textile engineer, New York, N. Y.

TEXTILE APRON CO., East Point, Ga.

TEXWOOD MFG. & SALES CO., Greenville, S. C.

U S ROBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: E. Rowell Holt, 208 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.; A. D. Roper, Johnson City, Tenn.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan and Wm. H. Rose, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.; Torrence L. Maynard, P. O. Box 456, Belmont, N. C.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, 819 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: R. M. Mauldin and Ike E. Wynne; 1008 Norris Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Rep.: J. W. Stribling.

VALENTINE & CO., J. W., New York City. Sou. Rep.: T. Holt Haywood, 612 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

WAK Industries, Charlotte, N. C.

WALKER MFG. CO., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: R. T. Osteen, 11 Perry Road, Phone Greenville 1869, Greenville, S. C. Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 2106 S. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex.; R. B. Dorman, Box 66, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

WARWICK CHEMICAL CO., W. Warwick, R. I. Sou. Branch Factory at Rock Hill, S. C. Sou. Reps.: M. M. McCann, Box 825, Burlington, N. C.; Henry Papini, 306 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; W. E. H. Searcy, III, Box 123, Griffin, Ga.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Office: E. V. Wilson, 810 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Brantley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass.

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. J. W. Horner, Box 632, Atlanta, Ga., covering Ala., Tenn. and Miss.; George H. Woolley, Jr., 935 Henley Place, Charlotte, N. C., covering N. C. and S. C.

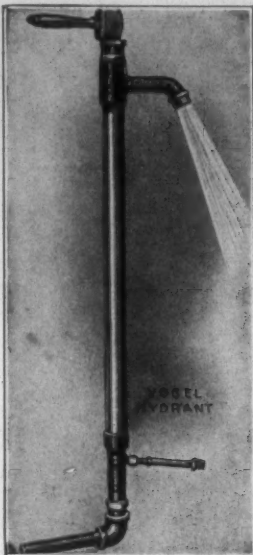
WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 302 N. Ridgeway Drive, Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Box 102, Lenoir City, Tenn.

New Circular Is Announced

General Dyestuff Corp. announces the release of a new circular under the name of Celliton Blue BB Extra Conc. for Printing. In applying the circular the material is printed in the usual manner with a paste and the printed and dried material is either vat aged or steamed. Properties are described as fastness to light, good; to washing, fairly good; and to sublimation, good.

*** **READY**
FOR EMERGENCIES



Vogel Frost-Proof Hydrants are ready with a dependable supply of water in the event of air raids or any other emergency which might be followed by fire. This extra fire protection is provided because Vogel Hydrants will not freeze no matter how cold the weather; also because of their construction there is practically nothing to get out of order.

Every plant should have the additional protection of dependable Vogel Frost-Proof Hydrants.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

SPECIFY
REAL REEDS *for* **REAL RESULTS**

QUILLER
REED AND COMB THREAD GUIDES

EXPANSION COMBS
ALL TYPES - MADE AND REPAIRED

HEDDLE DROP WIRE TRANSFER **RODS** SEPARATOR BARS TRANSFER TAPES

CANVAS QUILL BAGS

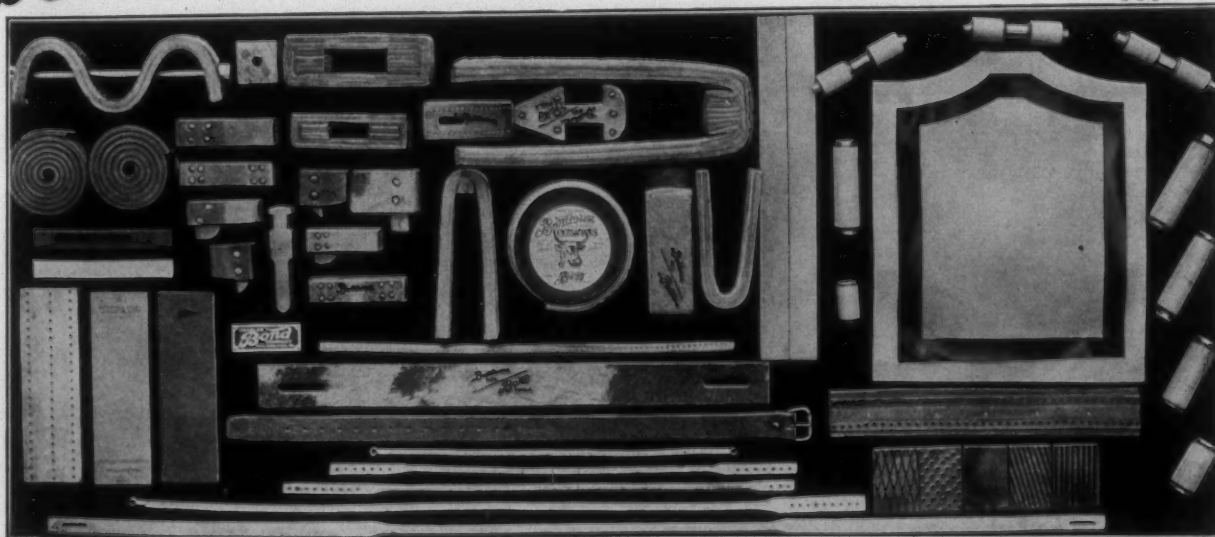
METAL STAMPINGS

SPECIAL SCREW MACHINE MILLING MACHINE DRILL PRESS LATHE **WORK**

SOUTHERN LOOM-REED MFG. CO., INC.
PHONE 140 GAFFNEY, S. C.

Bondaron
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

TEXTILE LEATHERS



PERFORMANCE - Not Cost - Makes **Bondaron** Leathers **ECONOMICAL**

Buying by comparison is a safe method, but too often the comparison is based on first cost rather than by results. Economic value can only be ascertained by actual use, when the record of performance provides enlightening comparisons.

Men, methods and machines differ. That is why Charles Bond Company is always willing to submit BONDARON Textile Leathers to intensive, practical demonstration under any mill condition where textile leathers are used.

Test these leathers under your own working conditions. We will ship an initial order and guarantee satisfaction.

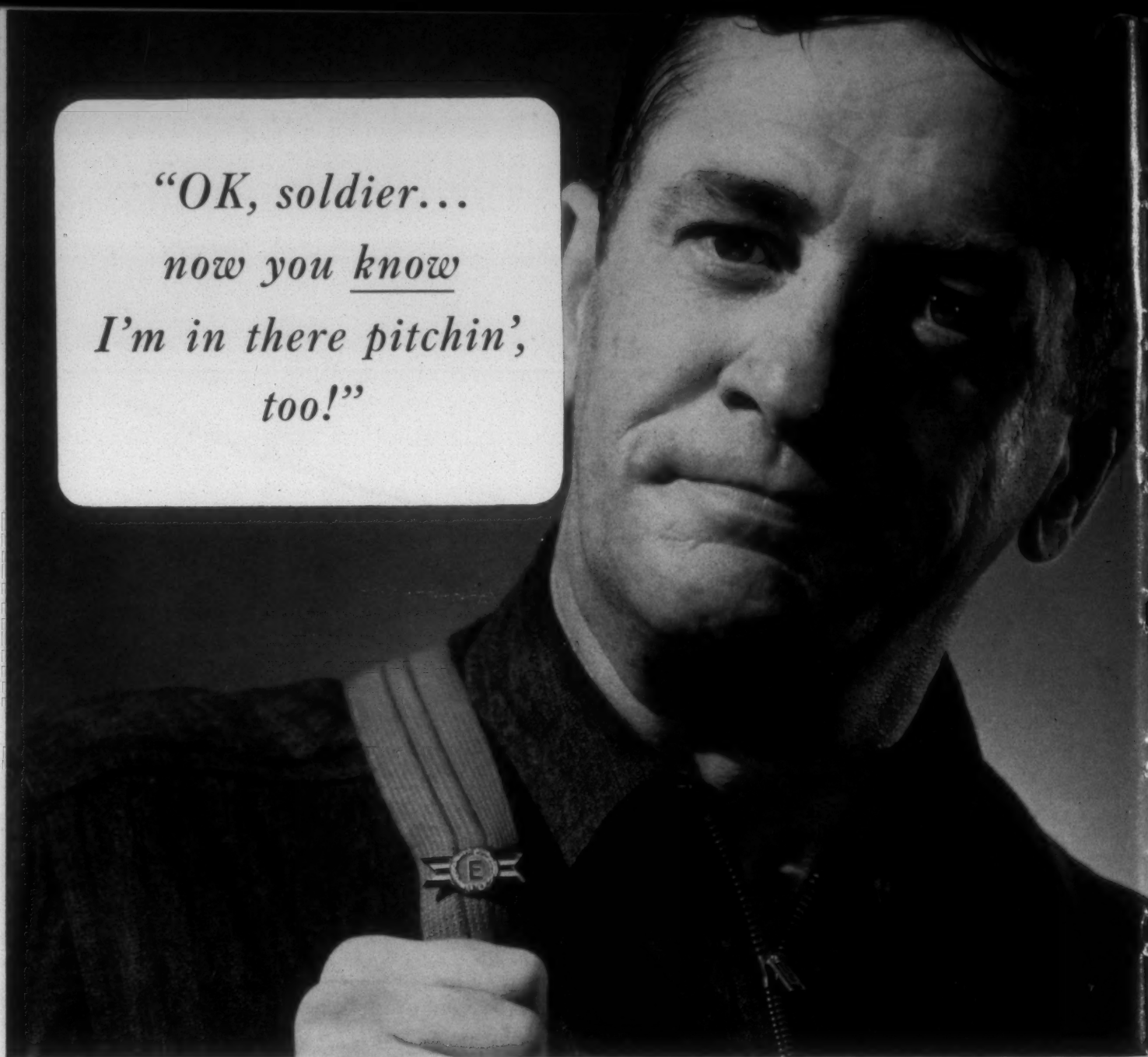
CHARLES

Bond
COMPANY

617-623 ARCH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacturers of Textile Leathers
for Nearly Half a Century


*"OK, soldier...
now you know
I'm in there pitchin',
too!"*



"All you guys who are out there pitching lead slugs... like Jack, Steve, Bill and Cliff... you'll be mighty glad to see that this gang you left behind is really behind you, making every whack of work count where it hurts the enemy."

Those few words go for everyone here. The Army-Navy Production Award is prized by this organization because it is evidence that we are laying it on the production line... that faith is being kept with all those who have gone, on leave of absence from *our* ranks, to join the ranks of the Armed Forces of the United States. This E now becomes

our "letter of intent" for all the working days ahead until the war is won... and until that old gang of ours comes marching home again.



VEEDER-ROOT
INCORPORATED • HARTFORD, CONN.
The Counting House of Industry

OFFICES IN Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Greenville, S. C., Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Mexico City. In England: (new address on request.) In Canada: Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., Montreal